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THE
MONROE
NURSERY

GROWERS
FOR 102
YEARS



ILGENFRITZ NURSERIES INC.
MONROE MICH. MONROE 1900
BRANCHES IN
DETROIT • TOLEDO • EASTVILLE, VA.

62.41

1949







SHRUBS

Any true lover of nature will find a world of joy and happiness watching the striking and fascinating changes in flowering shrubs through the seasons. They are a delight from the first mild spring days when the buds begin to swell until late in autumn when the leaves are resplendent in their festive colors and brilliant berries. Shrubs are unlimited in their scope—from the tall stately Honeysuckle or Lilac to the small dainty Kerria. The variety of color in foliage as well as in flower is inexhaustible. We are only able here to acquaint the reader with a very small portion of this wealth of beauty.

Shrubs lend grace to the landscape planting. They serve many purposes and require little care. Without their arching branches, showy flowers and colorful fruit any house and grounds appear bare and unattractive. The size and shape of shrubs can be controlled by pruning enabling you to use them anywhere.

Generous planting of shrubs around the home will repay, in beauty and pleasure many times over, the small investment required.



ACANTHOPANAX sieboldianus (pentaphyllum) 8 ft. **ARALIA** Each

This upright glossy foliated shrub is suitable for dry shady places. It withstands city conditions. White flowers in early spring are followed by dark red berries in June. The gray twigs in winter are very attractive.

2 to 3 ft.....	1.50
3 to 4 ft.....	1.75

Althea—see HIBISCUS syriacus.

ARONIA arbutifolia brilliantissima 8 ft. **BRILLIANT CHOKEBERRY**

The showy spikes of white flowers appear in May. The fruit and foliage are crimson in autumn. The upright growing habit makes it suitable for foundation planting. Grows well in shade.

18 to 24 in.....	1.70
2 to 3 ft.....	2.00



Barberry—see BERBERIS.

Beauty Bush—see KOLKWITZIA amabilis.

BERBERIS

thunbergi 3 ft.

GREENLEAF BARBERRY

The most familiar and widely used hedge plant. Foliage and berries are crimson in fall. It will withstand adverse conditions.

	Each	Each
	1-9	10-Up
12 to 15 in.....	.55	.50
15 to 18 in.....	.75	.70
18 to 24 in.....	1.00	.90
24 to 30 in.....	1.30	1.20



SHRUBS



**ILGENFRITZ
NURSERIES
INCORPORATED**

Each

BERBERIS—Continued

t. atropurpurea 3 ft.

REDLEAF BARBERRY

The brilliant red foliage of this shrub, when planted in full sunlight, is very attractive. It is used in foundation plantings with evergreens and shrubs for color.

Each

12 to 15 in.....	.85
15 to 18 in.....	1.05
18 to 24 in.....	1.20
24 to 30 in.....	1.60



BUDDLEIA davidi—charming 5 ft. CHARMING BUTTERFLYBUSH

Blooms all summer. Flowers are pink, very fragrant, growing in spike-shaped clusters. The shrub generally freezes back in winter and should be pruned back to live wood in the spring.

No. 1..... 1.25

d. dubonnet

DUBONNET BUTTERFLYBUSH

Close set spikes of deep wine red on sturdy stems of large leathery foliage. A profuse bloomer.

No. 1..... 1.25

d.—Ile de France 5 ft.

ILE DE FRANCE BUTTERFLYBUSH

Similar to the Charming variety except that the flowers are deep violet. Buddleias are highly recommended and should be in every planting. They are especially suitable for the border.

No. 1..... 1.25

d.—Orchid Beauty

ORCHID BEAUTY BUTTERFLYBUSH

A new type of excellent blooming character, this shrub thrives best when trimmed severely for bouquets.

No. 1..... 1.25

CALYCANTHUS floridus 6 ft.

COMMON SWEETSHRUB

This is an old favorite often called Strawberry Bush because of the spicy, fragrant, chocolate-colored flowers in June or July. The leaves are large and glossy green. Tolerates shade.

15 to 18 in..... 1.25

18 to 24 in..... 1.50



CORNUS

Among the garden dogwoods are many sorts of unusual merit for ornamental flowers, fruits and twigs. They are mostly of bushy habit, have attractive showy bark and large, dark green leaves which change to pleasing shades of red and purple in the fall. They are very hardy and will thrive in shade. The flowers are attractive as is also the fruit which is eaten by birds.

CORNUS alba siberica 8 ft.

SIBERIAN DOGWOOD

An upright growing shrub with creamy white flowers in May and June followed by bluish-white berries. Branches are coral red.

2 to 3 ft..... 1.35

3 to 4 ft..... 1.65

baileyi 10 ft.

BAILEY DOGWOOD

White flowers in May followed by white berries. A new variety with more bushy growing habit. This variety has the most attractive red branches.

18 to 24 in..... 1.25

2 to 3 ft..... 1.50

s. flaviramea 6 ft.

GOLDENTWIG DOGWOOD

Golden yellow branches. Spreading habit of growth with white flowers in May followed by white berries. A form of *Cornus stolonifera* or Red-osier Dogwood with golden branches. When it is planted with red-branched species, the color contrast is pleasing and striking.

2 to 3 ft..... 1.50

3 to 4 ft..... 1.75





SHRUBS

COTINUS coggygia *Each*
COMMON SMOKETREE

An old garden favorite, mostly because of the misty clouds of plume-like flowers borne in summer at a time when most other shrubs are least attractive. The handsome foliage adds its share to the plant's beauty. It likes plenty of sunshine and light, well drained soil. It reaches a spreading fifteen feet in height if given room.

18 to 24 in.....	1.25
2 to 3 ft.....	1.50

COTONEASTER

A little known group of shrubs valuable for their beautiful foliage and colored fruits in fall. They are excellent shrubs for foundation planting.

divaricata 6 ft. **SPREADING COTONEASTER**

This variety has upright spreading habit of growth with arching branches. Flowers are small, pink followed by red berries in the fall. Leaves are small, dark, glossy green in summer; brilliant red in fall.

18 to 24 in. B. & B.....	4.00
2 to 3 ft. B. & B.....	5.25
3 to 4 ft. B. & B.....	7.00

foveolata 8 ft. **GLOSSY COTONEASTER**

A fine massive shrub for the large home or for screening in the border. The leaves are larger than the other varieties, glossy green. The berries are black in the fall, very attractive against a background of orange and scarlet foliage.

2 to 3 ft.....	2.00
3 to 4 ft.....	2.50

CYDONIA japonica 5 ft. **FLOWERING QUINCE**

Sometimes called Fire Bush because of the brilliant scarlet flowers borne on the inner stems in early spring. In the fall the plant bears yellow, pear-shaped, fragrant fruit. The foliage is bright, glossy green. Excellent for foundation planting or in the shrub border.

15 to 18 in.....	1.00
18 to 24 in.....	1.25
2 to 3 ft.....	1.50

DEUTZIA scabra 7 ft. **PRIDE OF ROCHESTER DEUTZIA**

This variety has pinkish-white bell-shaped flowers borne in clusters in June. Its rapid growth makes it desirable for screening purposes.

2 to 3 ft.....	1.35
3 to 4 ft.....	1.75

EUONYMUS

A group of shrubs having unusually attractive foliage in the summer which turns to brilliant shades in fall. The flowers are not very showy unless planted in masses, however, the fruits in the fall after the leaves have dropped provide a great deal of interest. They are desirable shrubs in both the foundation planting and shrub border.

EUONYMUS alatus 8 ft. **WINGED EUONYMUS**

An interesting shrub throughout the entire year. The luxuriant green foliage in the summer changes to a warm crimson in autumn and is followed by dainty red berries against the winged corky bark which holds interest throughout the winter. It is compact growing and is excellent as a specimen, in the border or around the foundation.

18 to 24 in.....	1.85
2 to 3 ft.....	2.50
3 to 4 ft.....	3.00

SHRUBS



**ILGENFRITZ
NURSERIES
INCORPORATED**



FORSYTHIA spectabilis

SHOWY FORSYTHIA

Probably the finest forsythia. In early spring its profusion of flowers makes it truly a spectacle.

2 to 3 ft.....	1.35
3 to 4 ft.....	1.65



HIBISCUS syriacus 10 ft. ROSE OF SHARON SHRUBALTHEA

A very useful and attractive shrub because of its late blooming season. The flowers appear in August when most other shrubs have long since ceased to bloom. The foliage starts growth very late in the spring; newly transplanted shrubs often wait until July before leafing out. The foliage is a dark green color. The flowers are large and resemble the Hollyhock in shape.

Available in purple, red, white and pink flowers. (Please specify color desired.)

3 to 4 ft.....	1.00
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syriacus—Tree Form 15 ft.

This small tree has the same foliage and flowers as the shrub Hibiscus but it has been trained to grow in tree form. It is desirable as a lawn specimen or in the shrub border.

3 to 4 ft.....	2.25
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HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora 5 ft.

SNOWHILL HYDRANGEA

An upright growing shrub with large clusters of white flowers borne in early summer and lasting until late fall. Leaves are bright green, oval in shape. It should be pruned severely every spring.

18 to 24 in.....	1.50
2 to 3 ft.....	2.00



paniculata grandiflora 6 ft.

PEEGEE HYDRANGEA

Undoubtedly the most popular variety of Hydrangea. The large panicles of flowers are white when first appearing in early summer, later they change to shades of pink and bronze as the season progresses. It should be pruned severely in early spring.

18 to 24 in.....	1.50
2 to 3 ft.....	2.00

ILEX verticillata

COMMON WINTERBERRY

A profusion of bright red berries which hang on during most of the winter makes this a beautiful shrub against the snow.

18 to 24 in.....	1.20
2 to 3 ft.....	1.50

KERRIA japonica flora plena

DOUBLE GLOBE FLOWER

Similar to Kerria japonica except for its double and more brilliant yellow flowers and more vigorous growth.

18 to 24 in.....	1.75
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KOLKWITZIA amabilis 5 ft.

BEAUTYBUSH

Beautybush is an appropriate name for this excellent shrub. White-throated, pink, bell-shaped flowers are borne profusely on arching branches in June. Luxurious green foliage. Can be used in foundation plantings and is especially useful as a specimen shrub.

18 to 24 in.....	1.80
2 to 3 ft.....	2.25



SHRUBS

Each

LIGUSTRUM

A group of well known shrubs, especially useful for hedges because of their glossy green foliage and upright habit of growth. Set plants staggered, in double rows for dense, low hedges.

LIGUSTRUM amurense

AMUR PRIVET

A hardy shrub with half evergreen leaves, used most frequently for hedging. The white flowers are larger than most varieties of privet. Small black fruit is borne in the late fall.



	Each 1-9	Each 10-29
18 to 24 in.....	.35	.30
2 to 3 ft.....	.45	.40

ibota regelianum 5 ft.

REGEL PRIVET

The graceful, branchy, spreading habit with many fronds of glossy dark green leaves make this one of the most attractive shrubs. It is very hardy and disease resistant. Besides its use as a hedge plant it is desirable for foundation and border planting.



18 to 24 in.....	1.25
2 to 3 ft.....	1.50

ovalifolium

CALIFORNIA PRIVET

The most widely used privet for hedges. Fast growing but not as hardy as some other varieties.



	1-9	10-29	30 & Up
18 to 24 in.....	.35	.27	.20
2 to 3 ft.....	.40	.35	.25

LONICERA

This group contains handsome foliage shrubs, usually bushy but well formed. The flowers are small and showy appearing in abundance. Small colorful berries in the late summer and fall add to their beauty. Honeysuckles are some of the earliest of shrubs to leaf out in the spring.

bella albida 10 ft.

WHITE BELLE HONEYSUCKLE

White flowers, branches slightly pubescent. Smooth gray leaves, red berries.

3 to 4 ft.....	1.50
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fragrantissima 6 ft.

WINTER HONEYSUCKLE

Earliest to bloom, small fragrant white flowers. Leaves dark green above, gray beneath; red branches.

2 to 3 ft.....	1.75
3 to 4 ft.....	2.00

maacki 8 ft.

AMUR HONEYSUCKLE

An erect growing type with large, white flowers in clusters along the branches in early spring. The orange-red fruit in September is very showy. It is an excellent shrub for border planting.

2 to 3 ft.....	1.50
3 to 4 ft.....	2.00

morrowi

MORROW HONEYSUCKLE

A medium sized shrub with white flowers changing to yellow and red fruit in the fall.

2 to 3 ft.....	1.50
3 to 4 ft.....	2.00



korolkowi zabelli 8 ft.

ZABEL HONEYSUCKLE

The blue-green leaves of this shrub make it very desirable where color is needed in the shrub border. It has an abundance of delicate rose colored flowers in May.

2 to 3 ft.....	1.50
3 to 4 ft.....	2.00



SHRUBS



**ILGENFRITZ
NURSERIES
INCORPORATED**

Each

LONICERA—Continued



tatarica rosea 8 ft.

PINK TATARIAN HONEYSUCKLE

This is a common pink flowering honeysuckle. It produces red fruit in July and August.

2 to 3 ft.....	1.35
3 to 4 ft.....	1.65

PHILADELPHUS

These shrubs are sometimes referred to under the common name of Syringa. The mockorange is an old favorite with gardeners. While there are a great many varieties of mockorange, we propagate and list here only the most desirable.



coronarius 8 ft.

SWEET MOCKORANGE

The green-white flowers, most fragrant of all mockorange, completely cover this shrub in June. It is an old favorite and and very desirable in the shrub border.

18 to 24 in.....	1.10
2 to 3 ft.....	1.50
3 to 4 ft.....	2.00

virginalis—**VIRGINAL** 7 ft.

VIRGINAL MOCKORANGE

The most popular of recently introduced hybrid mockorange. It has waxy, semi-double flowers which are very fragrant and appear intermittently throughout the season. The foliage is larger than that of other types, light green in color. The habit of growth is upright; useful for corner plantings or in the shrub border.

2 to 3 ft.....	1.75
3 to 4 ft.....	2.00

virginalis 7 ft.

SNOWFLAKE SYRINGA

Plant Patent No. 538

New variety similar to *virginalis*, with larger and more double snow-white flowers. Very fragrant. Rapid grower and profuse bloomer, very hardy, does well in sun or partial shade.

3 to 4 ft.....	2.25
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PHYSOCARPUS opulifolius aureus 10 ft. **GOLDLEAF NINEBARK**

Pinkish or greenish-white flowers in clusters about June 1. Spreading habit, bright yellow leaves at first turning to a bronze-green.

2 to 3 ft.....	1.50
3 to 4 ft.....	1.70

PRUNUS glandulosa 5 ft. **DOUBLE PINKFLOWERING ALMOND**



The delicate branches are clothed entirely with deep-pink, double flowers in early spring. Later peach-like foliage develops giving the plant a very striking appearance. It is an old favorite and should find a place in every planting.

18 to 24 in.....	1.50
2 to 3 ft.....	1.75

glandulosa alba

DOUBLE WHITEFLOWERING ALMOND

Same as above but bearing a profusion of white flowers.

2 to 3 ft.....	1.60
3 to 4 ft.....	1.80

tomentosa 6 ft.

MANCHU CHERRY; NANKING CHERRY



Small white flowers, pink in bud, entirely clothe the branches of this desirable shrub in early spring. Later, edible highly decorative, cherry-like fruits develop. The shrub has a very symmetrical appearance, its branches being somewhat upright in growth. Foliage is bright green in color. A very desirable shrub.

2 to 3 ft.....	1.50
3 to 4 ft.....	1.80



SHRUBS

Each

RHAMNUS frangula 6 ft.

GLOSSY BUCKTHORN

A very hardy and well formed, compact shrub with glossy green foliage. Flowers are pale yellow, produced all summer, followed by red fruit which changes to black. This shrub is ideal for large hedges or in the border planting.

3 to 4 ft..... 1.60

RHODOTYPOS kerrioides 6 ft.

JETBEAD

This shrub is sometimes known as white kerria. It has white star-like flowers blooming intermittently from May through the season. The leaves are light green, silky underneath. The black fruit, resembling Jet Beads develops later in the season and is very showy against the light green foliage. Tolerates shade.

2 to 3 ft..... 1.60

3 to 4 ft..... 2.00

RHUS canadensis 5 ft.

FRAGRANT SUMAC

A low growing fragrant shrub with yellowish green flowers which bloom in early spring before the leaves expand.

2 to 3 ft..... 1.80

SPIRAEA

Many people are familiar only with the one variety of spiraea, Vanhouttei, and do not know that there are many other types with flowering and growing habits which are also very desirable. We list below what we believe to be the most satisfactory varieties.

SPIRAEA—Anthony Waterer 2 ft. **ANTHONY WATERER SPIREA**

This is a very popular variety with rosy-crimson, flat flower heads and rather narrow leaves. The stems of the new growth are light in color. The foliage is often tinged with yellow. Branches upright.

18 to 24 in..... 1.35

2 to 2½ ft..... 1.75

billiardi 6 ft.

BILLIARD SPIREA

Hairy brown branches, flowers bright roses in long panicles in July and August. A compact grower, good foliage, heavy bloomer, does well in partial shade.

2 to 3 ft..... 1.60

froebeli 4 ft.

FROEBEL SPIREA

Similar to Anthony Waterer but is a taller grower and blooms about two weeks earlier.

1½ to 2 ft..... 1.25

thunbergi 4 ft.

THUNBERG SPIREA

A bushy, slender branched, tiny leaved shrub of arching habit. The flowers are white, produced in March before the leaves. An excellent shrub for foundation planting because of its fern-like foliage and early blossoming.

18 to 24 in..... 1.25

24 to 30 in..... 1.50

vanhouttei 5 ft.

VANHOUTTE SPIREA

This wondrous fountain of bloom has been more extensively planted than any other flowering shrub. The white flowers in early spring are so numerous as to wreath the branches. The leaves are dark green, small and attractive. It tolerates partial shade and has numerous uses.

	Each	Each
	1-9	10-29

18 to 24 in.....	.60	.50
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2 to 3 ft.....	1.10	1.00
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3 to 4 ft.....	1.25	1.15
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SHRUBS



**ILGENFRITZ
NURSERIES
INCORPORATED**



SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus 4 ft. **COMMON SNOWBERRY** Each

A beautiful shrub grown mainly for its large white berries which appear in September and October. Foliage soft green, very attractive. It is partial to moist, half-shady locations.

2 to 3 ft.....	1.25
3 to 4 ft.....	1.50



orbiculatus 4 ft. **INDIAN CURRANT; CORALBERRY**

This graceful, drooping shrub is valuable for holding embankments or in any dry situation but thrives also in partial shade. The dark red berries are very attractive to birds.

2 to 3 ft.....	1.25
3 to 4 ft.....	1.50

orbiculatus chenaulti 4 ft. **CHENAUT CORALBERRY**

Red fruited, spotted white, neat habit of growth, small leaves, hairy beneath.

18 to 24 in.....	1.00
2 to 3 ft.....	1.25

SYRINGA

Large fragrant panicles of colorful flowers in late May and early June make the lilacs one of the most popular shrubs. No planting is complete without some lilacs.



SYRINGA persica 6 ft. **PERSIAN LILAC**

The flower clusters, seldom more than three inches long, of lavender or white in June are not as showy as those of some other varieties. The shrub, however, is very desirable because of its drooping branches and dark green glossy foliage. It tolerates shade.

2 to 3 ft.....	1.50
3 to 4 ft.....	1.75



vulgaris 10 ft. **COMMON LILAC**

The common lilac needs no description as it is a known variety to all. The fragrant lilac flowers are very attractive. The plant is very hardy, long lived and tolerates partial shade.

2 to 3 ft.....	1.40
3 to 4 ft.....	1.70

v. alba 10 ft. **WHITE COMMON LILAC**

A fragrant white flowering sort of the common lilac.	
2 to 3 ft.....	1.50
3 to 4 ft.....	2.00

HYBRID (FRENCH) LILACS

This class contains the finest of all lilacs, derived from hybridization of the common lilac with other species. The leaves are similar to the common lilac. The flower clusters are generally larger, some with doubly petaled flowerets. They are excellent for use in foundation plantings or as specimens in the garden.



FRENCH HYBRID LILACS 6 ft.

12 to 15 in.....	1.00
15 to 18 in.....	1.50
18 to 24 in.....	2.25
2 to 3 ft.....	3.00

VIBURNUM

These shrubs are important in the shrub border because of their beautiful foliage. Several varieties have exquisite flowers and attractive fruits. There are some small growing types very suitable for foundation planting. Viburnum generally do well in the shade.



SHRUBS

Each

VIBURNUM—continued

burkwoodi 4 ft.



BURKWOOD FRAGRANT VIBURNUM

A dwarf variety with bright, glossy green leaves and large whitish-pink flowers three to four inches across. Very fragrant. It does well in partial shade and is excellent for foundation planting.

18 to 24 in. B. & B..... 6.75
2 to 3 ft. B. & B..... 9.00

dentatum 6 ft.



ARROWWOOD VIBURNUM

Large clusters of snowy white flowers in June. Fruit is dark, shining, blue-black in clusters. It thrives in wet soil. The foliage is dark green changing to purple and red in fall.

18 to 24 in..... 1.20

lantana 10 ft.



WAYFARINGTREE VIBURNUM

The leaves of this shrub are handsome, dark, blue-green somewhat wrinkled turning to red in fall. The flowers are white, appearing in clusters in June, followed by red fruit changing to black in July and August.

2 to 3 ft..... 1.40
3 to 4 ft..... 1.70
4 to 5 ft..... 2.20

lentago 15 ft.



NANNYBERRY VIBURNUM

The large, lustrous green leaves on the slender branches turn scarlet in autumn. The white flowers in May and June are followed by bluish-black fruit which hangs on until spring.

2 to 3 ft..... 1.40
3 to 4 ft..... 1.70
4 to 5 ft..... 2.20

opulus 10 ft.



EUROPEAN CRANBERRYBUSH VIBURNUM

Large white flowers, in flat topped flower heads three to four inches across, appear in May and June. The fruit which follows is globular in shape, large, red. Very showy.

2 to 3 ft..... 1.50
3 to 4 ft..... 1.85

o. sterile 10 ft.



COMMON SNOWBALL

This shrub has large white, snowball-like blossoms in May and June. It is very showy in bloom but lacks the decorative fruit in autumn.

18 to 24 in..... 1.25
2 to 3 ft..... 1.60
3 to 4 ft..... 2.00

WEIGELA—Eva Rathke 4 ft.



EVA RATHKE WEIGELA

A free flowering variety of medium height having deep carmine-red flowers in June and intermittently throughout the summer. An excellent foundation shrub. Light green foliage.

18 to 24 in..... 1.65

—Henderson 8 ft.

HENDERSON WEIGELA

Deep rose, bell-shaped flowers in May and June. Dark green foliage. A very erect growing shrub suitable for foundation or shrub border.

3 to 4 ft..... 1.75
4 to 5 ft..... 2.00

rosea 6 ft.

OLDFASHIONED WEIGELA

Pink, bell-shaped flowers in early June. Foliage dark green on gracefully drooping branches. Excellent for foundation or shrub border.

2 to 3 ft..... 1.50
3 to 4 ft..... 1.75



SHADE TREES

Ever since the creation of the Earth trees have had a prominent part in history. To the early inhabitants they supplied the necessities of life; shelter, fuel and food. In this advanced age, we appreciate them for their cool inviting shade in summer, their beautiful coloring in spring and fall, and their interesting branches during the winter months. Trees should be planted wherever the opportunity offers; as living memorials to our thoughtfulness and patriotism. The addition of one or two trees planted around a house immediately transforms it into a home.

We give below rough drawings showing approximately the shape of each variety at maturity under normal conditions. The shape and size of trees, however, can be controlled by pruning, thereby enabling you to attain unusual effects, at the same time increasing your joy and pleasure of ownership.



ACER dasycarpum 60 ft.

Each
SILVER MAPLE

One of the fastest growing shade trees, the Silver Maple is valuable for park and street planting. The leaves are light green, silvery underneath.

8 to 10 ft.	3.50
6 to 8 ft.	2.25
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.—9 to 12 ft high.....	6.50
1 1/2 to 2 in. dia.—10 to 14 ft. high.....	7.50

platanoides 60 ft.

NORWAY MAPLE

A long lived tree of formal growth, developing a broad, dense head. Leaves are large, dark green turning to golden yellow in autumn. It is valuable for both lawn and street planting.

6 to 8 ft.....	4.50
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.-10 to 12 ft.....	9.00
1 1/2 to 2 in. dia.-11 to 13 ft.....	14.00
2 1/2 to 3 in. dia.....	25.00



platanoides—Schwedler 60 ft.

SCHWEDLER MAPLE

A variety of the above with dark red leaves in spring, gradually changing to bronze-green in summer and golden yellow in autumn. It is a very attractive tree for lawn or street planting.

6 to 8 ft.....	6.50
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.....	12.00

rubrum 75 ft.

RED MAPLE

So called because of its brilliant fall color. The bark is light gray.

6 to 8 ft.....	6.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.-8 to 10 ft.....	7.50
1 1/2 to 2 in. dia.....	15.00
2 to 2 1/2 in. dia.....	22.50



saccharum 70 ft.

SUGAR MAPLE

This excellent shade tree with wide spreading, slender branches has light green foliage, changing to brilliant autumn shades. Suitable for street or lawn use.

6 to 8 ft.....	6.00
8 to 10 ft.....	8.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.-10 to 12 ft.....	10.00



Each

AESCULUS hippocastanum 50 ft.

HORSECHESTNUT

A handsome tree in all its phases, the Horsechestnut is at its best when the heavy, white flower spikes open in June. The large, shiny buds on the terminal twigs in winter and the unusual branch structure make it of interest throughout the year. It should be planted in the border where its pyramidal form and blossoms will show to advantage.

5 to 6 ft.	4.50
6 to 8 ft.	6.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.—8 to 9 ft.	8.00
1 1/2 to 2 in. dia.—9 to 10 ft.	12.00

ALNUS glutinosa 60 ft.

EUROPEAN ALDER

A slow growing tree, particularly suitable for moist soils. The leaves turn brilliant red in fall.

10 to 12 ft.	9.00
12 to 14 ft.	12.00

CELTIS occidentalis 40 ft.

HACKBERRY

Also called Sugarberry. Hardwood tree with black berries which are liked by birds. A superior tree for shade.

1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in.	9.00
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in.	11.00
1 3/4 to 2 in.	13.50
2 to 2 1/2 in.	15.00

FAGUS grandiflora 75 ft.

EUROPEAN BEECH

This gray barked tree will grow very tall and the leaves usually hang on all winter. Excellent for hedges if kept well trimmed. Spring transplanting only recommended.

6 to 8 ft. B. & B.	27.50
8 to 10 ft. B. & B.	40.00
10 to 12 ft. B. & B.	55.00

FRAXINUS

pennsylvanica lanceolata 60 ft.

GREEN ASH

The bark is gray brown and the leaflets are narrow. A medium sized tree often found in rich valleys and swampy lowlands.

1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in.—10 to 12 ft.	6.75
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in.—10 to 12 ft.	9.00

GINKGO biloba 60 ft.

MAIDENHAIR TREE

The leaves of this tree are fan-shaped and the branches are nearly parallel. Usually grows with a single trunk to great height. Does well in any soil. A very picturesque tree.

6 to 8 ft.	7.50
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GLEDITSIA triacanthos 60 ft.

HONEYLOCUST

A thorny tree with large picturesque heads. Foliage is clear yellow in fall. Long fruit pods drop from the tree during most of the winter.

6 to 8 ft.	4.50
8 to 10 ft.	7.50
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in.	10.50

triacanthos inermis 50 ft.

THORNLESS HONEYLOCUST

A thornless variety of the above with more slender branches and looser habit.

8 to 10 ft.	8.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in.—10 to 12 ft.	9.00
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in.—10 to 12 ft.	10.50

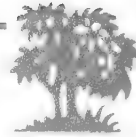
PLATANUS occidentalis 80 ft. **AMERICAN PLANETREE, SYCAMORE**

The large, bright green leaves and the broad, round-headed habit of growth makes this an attractive street or lawn tree. The grayish bark, usually mottled by darker blotches of older bark, is very interesting. It tolerates smoky conditions.

6 to 8 ft. high.	4.50
1 3/4 to 2 in. dia.	14.00
2 to 2 1/2 in. dia.	20.00



SHADE TREES



**ILGENFRITZ
NURSERIES
INCORPORATED**



nigra italica 50 ft.

Each
LOMBARDY POPLAR

The deep green leaves clothe this beautiful, columnar tree almost to the ground. It is fast growing and excellent for formal effects and high screens.

6 to 8 ft.	3.00
8 to 10 ft.	3.50

QUERCUS coccinea 75 ft.

SCARLET OAK

One of the best of the large handsome oaks, especially beautiful with its brilliant scarlet foliage in the fall.

6 to 8 ft.	6.75
8 to 10 ft.	9.50
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.—10 to 12 ft.	13.00

palustris 50 ft.

PIN OAK

A handsome, pyramidal tree of rapid growth with horizontal branching and glossy-green foliage. In the fall the foliage turns to brilliant crimson. Excellent for street planting or as a specimen tree.

6 to 8 ft.	6.50
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.	9.00
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.	12.00
1 3/4 to 2 in. dia.—10 to 12 ft.	15.00



SALIX blanda 50 ft.

WISCONSIN WEeping WILLOW

Similar in habit to the Babylon Willow, but with limbs more spreading and brownish-green; weeping branches.

6 to 8 ft.	4.50
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niobe 50 ft.

GOLDEN WEeping WILLOW

A graceful, weeping tree with bright green leaves, silvery underneath, borne on twigs, tinged with red.

6 to 8 ft.	4.50
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TILIA americana 75 ft.

AMERICAN LINDEN

The Lindens are fine rapid growing ornamental trees for lawn and street planting. The American species have fragrant yellow flowers and provide fine shade.

1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.—10 to 12 ft. high.	6.00
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.—10 to 12 ft. high.	7.50
1 3/4 to 2 in. dia.	10.50
2 to 2 1/2 in. dia.	15.00

ULMUS americana 90 ft.

AMERICAN ELM

A tall, wide spreading tree, attaining great height, with arching branches. Foliage is heavy dark green. One of our favorite avenue trees.

8 to 10 ft.	4.50
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.—10 to 12 ft. high.	5.25
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.—10 to 12 ft. high.	7.50
1 3/4 to 2 in. dia.	10.00
2 to 2 1/2 in. dia.	15.00



hollandica 75 ft.

DUTCH ELM

This hybrid Elm is a large vigorous tree and one of the best with ascending branches. Splendid for street planting.

8 to 10 ft. high.	6.50
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.—10 to 12 ft. high.	8.25
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.—10 to 12 ft. high.	10.75
1 3/4 to 2 in. dia.	14.00
2 to 2 1/2 in. dia.	18.00

parvifolia 30 ft.

CHINESE ELM

A very rapid growing, densely branched Elm. Useful where quick shade is desired. The leaves are small, dark green.

6 to 8 ft. high.	3.00
8 to 10 ft. high.	4.25





procera campestris 75 ft. **Each**
ENGLISH ELM

The leaves of this fine tree are finer cut than those of the American Elm and cling longer on the tree. Excellent for street planting.

1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.—10 to 12 ft. high.....	7.50
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.—10 to 12 ft. high.....	9.00
1 3/4 to 2 in. dia.....	11.00
2 to 2 1/2 in. dia.....	13.50

pumila 80 ft. **SIBERIAN ELM**

One of the most rapid growing trees with many slender branches. The abundance of the small leaves provides fine shade. Should be planted for quick shade.

1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.—10 to 12 ft. high.....	6.00
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.—10 to 12 ft. high.....	7.50
1 3/4 to 2 in. dia.....	10.00
2 to 2 1/2 in. dia.....	13.50

wheatley 75 ft. **GUERNSEY OR JERSEY ELM**

This fine Elm is a fast growing tree with more stiff and erect branches than most other varieties. It is a pyramid type tree and excellent for avenue planting.

1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.—10 to 12 ft. high.....	10.00
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.—10 to 12 ft. high.....	12.50
1 3/4 to 2 in. dia.....	15.00
2 to 2 1/2 in. dia.....	20.00



GIFT CERTIFICATE

**FOR BIRTHDAYS, WEDDINGS, BIRTHS, ANNIVERSARIES,
MOTHER'S DAY, FATHER'S DAY, CHRISTMAS**

Give Plants—A Lasting Gift of Beauty. Only Nursery Stock increases in value and beauty each year. Always appreciated—always remembered. Just enclose the amount you wish to spend and the name of the recipient. (No Certificates issued for less than \$5.00). We will send the certificate to you, along with a copy for your files.

If you prefer, we will mail the certificate direct to the recipient, with an appropriate announcement.

These Certificates are redeemable by over 1100 Nurserymen, Coast to Coast—All Members of the American Association of Nurserymen, your assurance of satisfaction.



FLOWERING AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

Each

ACER ginnala 12 ft.

The leaves are three lobed, rather small, with a longer central lobe. The flowers and winged fruits are produced in long-stemmed panicles. Tree is noted for its neat, bushy habit and because the leaves turn red in fall.

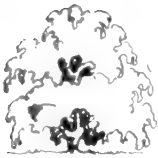
5 to 6 ft.....	3.75
6 to 8 ft.....	5.50

AMUR MAPLE

ALNETULA alba 30 ft.

An upright growing tree, having white bark and glossy green foliage. Very picturesque when planted along water edges or as a lawn specimen. Branches close to the ground (Some small trees have brown bark, which changes to white with age.).

5 to 6 ft. high.....	5.00
6 to 8 ft. high.....	6.50
8 to 10 ft. high.....	7.50

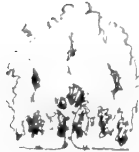


EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH

a. laciniata 30 ft.

The weeping white branches and fine glossy green, cut-leaf foliage of this variety make it desirable as a lawn specimen or planted near pools. (Some young trees have brown bark, which changes to white with age.)

6 to 8 ft.....	8.00
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CUTLEAF WEEPING BIRCH

CERCIDYPHYLLUM Japonicum 30 ft.

A shrubby tree when young with heart shaped leaves. Leaves deep green above and silvery green beneath. In fall the leaves turn purplish-red and yellow. Does particularly well in damp soil. A very symmetrical tree of about 20 feet ultimate height.

4 to 5 ft. B. & B.....	18.00
5 to 6 ft. B & B.....	22.50
6 to 8 ft. B. & B.....	27.50

KATSURA TREE

Cercis canadensis 20 ft.

This bushy tree is very attractive in early spring when its branches are covered with clusters of rose-pink flowers. It is effectively used in shrub borders where its showy, spring flowers followed with large heart-shaped, deep green leaves adds variety to the planting. Tolerates some shade.

3 to 4 ft. high B. & B.....	6.75
4 to 5 ft. high B. & B.....	9.00
5 to 6 ft. high B. & B.....	12.00

AMERICAN REDBUD



CORNUS florida 20 ft.

The rare beauty of Dogwood in spring when it is white with bloom, or in summer with its glossy green foliage, changing in fall to gorgeous reds, is hard to equal. The white flowers are two to three inches in diameter. It adds beauty to any planting. (Spring planting only.)

3 to 4 ft. high B & B.....	9.00
4 to 5 ft. high B & B.....	12.00
5 to 6 ft. high B & B.....	15.00

WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD

florida rubra 20 ft.

Preferred by some garden lovers because of the showy rose colored flowers. It has all the desirable growing habits of the white flowering variety. A grouping of Red Flowering with the White is very attractive. (Spring planting only.)

3 to 4 ft. high B & B.....	12.00
----------------------------	-------

RED FLOWERING DOGWOOD





Chinese Elm—Good Shade in a Short Time



Flowering Crab—*Malus*

The Magnificent Flowering Dogwood





CRATAEGUS arnoldiana 20 ft.

Each

ARNOLD THORN

The large white flowers and pear shaped red fruit make this a distinctive thorn. It grows to a height of about 20 ft.

4 to 5 ft.....	6.75
5 to 6 ft.....	7.50
6 to 8 ft.....	9.00

calpodendron 15 ft.

PEAR HAWTHORN

Also called Black Thorn. Grows to about 15 ft. high and has pear-shaped orange red fruit.

5 to 6 ft.....	7.50
6 to 8 ft.....	9.00
8 to 10 ft.....	12.00

crusgali 30 ft.

COCKSPUR THORN

This tree has many long slender thorns and a rather symmetrical shape. The flowers are attractive with small buds and the red fruit has a thin dry flesh. Leaves turn red in fall.

5 to 6 ft.....	7.50
6 to 8 ft.....	9.00
8 to 10 ft.....	12.00

intrica coccinea 20 ft.

THICKET HAWTHORN

A small shrub-like tree with few thorns and large white flowers. The fruit is round reddish-brown. A good plant for natural plantings.

6 to 8 ft.....	9.00
8 to 10 ft.....	12.00
10 to 12 ft.....	15.00

mollis 20 ft.

DOWN HAWTHORN

A large tree with stout thorns. The flowers are white with red disk. Scarlet fruit is quite large and sweet. A showy hawthorn, very suitable in natural plantings.

6 to 8 ft.....	9.00
8 to 10 ft.....	12.00

monogyna 30 ft.

SINGLE SEED HAWTHORN

One of the best of the taller growing hawthorns, bright red fruit with one stone.

4 to 5 ft.....	6.75
5 to 6 ft.....	7.50
6 to 8 ft.....	9.00

phaenophyrum (cordata) 20 ft.

WASHINGTON HAWTHORN

A heavy fruiting thorn with a round head. The fruit hangs on longer than some others.

5 to 6 ft.....	7.50
6 to 8 ft.....	9.00

Balled and Burlapped add \$1.00 for each foot in height.

MAGNOLIA soulangeana 15 ft.

SAUCER MAGNOLIA

Very showy, large purplish-pink flowers. A fine tree for specimen planting.

3 to 4 ft. B. & B.....	15.00
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floribunda 15 ft.

FLOWERING CRAB

Leaves dark green, flowers deep carmine fading to white. Fruits yellow and red.

2 to 3 ft. high.....	2.25
3 to 4 ft. high.....	3.25

ioensis plena 15 ft.

BECHTEL CRAB

A double flowered variety of the above. Very showy.

2 to 3 ft.....	2.25
3 to 4 ft.....	3.25



ORNAMENTAL TREES



**ILGENFRITZ
NURSERIES
INCORPORATED**

Each

MALUS—Continued

pumila niedzwetzkyana 20 ft. **REDVEIN CRAB**

A variety with red bark, red leaves and red flowers.

3 to 4 ft. 2.25

4 to 5 ft. 2.75

purpurea eleyi 15 ft. **ELEY CRAB**

A round headed short trunked tree with white and pink flowers appearing with the foliage.

3 to 4 ft. 2.00

4 to 5 ft. 2.50



sargentii 10 ft. **SARGENT CRAB**

A profuse blooming variety having white flowers with golden stamens. An abundance of small scarlet fruits hang on the tree until spring. It has a low, spreading habit of growth and makes an excellent specimen plant.

3 to 4 ft. 3.00

4 to 5 ft. 4.25

5 to 6 ft. 5.00

spectabilis 25 ft. **CHINESE FLOWERING CRAB**

A fine Chinese variety, rose to pink. Very showy semi-double fragrant flowers, small yellow fruit.

3 to 4 ft. 2.25

PRUNUS *americana*—NEWPORT 15 ft.

NEWPORT PURPLELEAF PLUM

The deep pink flowers and dark purple foliage make this an excellent tree where color contrast is desired,

5 to 6 ft. 4.00

6 to 8 ft. 6.00



cistena **PURPLE SAND CHERRY**

Small pinkish-white flowers, bright red leaves lighter than *Prunus* Newport.

4 to 5 ft. 3.00

5 to 6 ft. 4.00

padus commutata 30 ft. **MAY DAY TREE—BIRDCHERRY**

A 30-30' wide spreading tree; one of the earliest to leaf out in Spring. Racemes of white, fragrant flowers show on May first. Should be planted as early as possible.

5 to 6 ft. high. 2.50

6 to 8 ft. high. 4.00

8 to 10 ft. high. 6.00

10 to 12 ft. 8.00

triloba 10 ft. **PINK FLOWERING PLUM**

A graceful, small tree with an abundance of double pink flowers in early spring. Ideal when planted in masses.

3 to 4 ft. high. 2.50

4 to 5 ft. 4.00

SORBUS *aucuparia* 30 ft.

EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH

A very ornamental tree with large, fragrant, white flowers followed by clusters of bright red fruit, which remains on the tree all winter if not eaten by birds. The foliage is an attractive green turning to orange-red in autumn. Can be used anywhere.

1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.—10 to 12 ft. high. 10.50

1 1/2 to 2 in. dia. 12.00





EVERGREENS

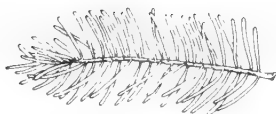
Evergreens with their brilliant summer green contrasts and vivid winter tints are an essential in landscape design. For foundation plantings they furnish solid masses of interesting color at all seasons. Fine contrasts in color, texture and form can easily be had in combining the many varieties in groups. The appearance of most other shrubs and trees is enhanced by interplantings of evergreens.

As single trees not combined with others for accent of doorways, corners or in favored spots in the landscape scene, evergreens are of first importance. In forming screens, hedges, and windbreaks, however, their greatest worth is apparent for they are as effective in winter as in summer and with but few exceptions are entirely amenable to trimming and shaping. Greens, greys, yellows and blues and all intermediate shades are available in shapes that are column-like, pyramidal, broadly conical, round, half upright, and creeping. Once they are established they require little care.

Evergreens are dug "balled and burlapped"—"B&B"—that is, with a sufficient amount of earth in which they grew, undisturbed and bound around the roots securely with burlap.

NOTE:—Plant evergreens with the foliage at least two feet away from the building.

Sizes given below, in the case of upright growing trees, refer to the height of the tree; in the case of spreading types, they refer to width or spread. The silhouettes illustrate the growing habits of the varieties opposite which they appear.



ABIES

Each

FIR

ABIES concolor

WHITE FIR

A graceful, symmetrical blue and grayish evergreen with branches arching in horizontal planes. The needles are flat and approximately two inches long. This specimen is ideal for the lawn or in group plantings.

3 to 4 ft.....12.50

CHAMAECYPARIS

FALSECYPRESS

CHAMAECYPARIS pisifera

SAWARA FALSECYPRESS

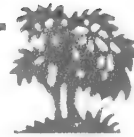
Bright medium green, spirelike in shape and standing sheer well. This evergreen is excellent as a background in the foundation planting.

4 to 5 ft.....15.00

5 to 6 ft.....18.00



EVERGREENS



**ILGENFRITZ
NURSERIES
INCORPORATED**

Each

CHAMAECYPARIS—Continued

pisifera aurea

GOLDEN SAWARA FALSECYPRESS

Golden tipped bright green leaves distinguish this evergreen.

2½ to 3 ft.....	9.00
4 to 5 ft.....	15.00

plumosa

PLUME SAWARA FALSECYPRESS

Dense pyramid form, feathery foliage, does well on gravel soil.

3 to 4 ft.....	12.00
4 to 5 ft.....	15.00

plumosa aurea

GOLDPLUME FALSECYPRESS

Brilliant yellow leaves turning green toward their bases. This evergreen has a light delicate leaf pattern but the tree is sturdy and long lived in a favorable location.

2½ to 3 ft.....	9.00
3 to 4 ft.....	12.00



juvenile foliage



Mature foliage

JUNIPERUS

JUNIPER

This group of evergreens is very important in ornamental landscape work. It includes a large number of trees of different habits of growth; from very narrow upright types to low spreading and creeping varieties. They withstand adverse conditions and as a general rule do better in open sunny locations and light soil.

All Junipers are easily trimmed and can be kept in bounds for many years. Periodic shearing or trimming tends to produce more dense foliage, which is occasionally desired, especially in the upright pyramidal growing types.



chinensis columnaris

PYRAMID CHINESE JUNIPER

Pyramidal in growth, with attractive green foliage, makes this tree indispensable for corner plantings or as an accent tree when height is desired. Foliage is spiny and requires little or no pruning.

3 to 4 ft.....	12.00
5 to 6 ft.....	20.00

chinensis columnaris viridis GREEN COLUMN CHINESE JUNIPER

The light green foliage of this evergreen is excellent where contrasting color is desired. Hardy, narrow pyramidal in form it is for corner or entrance plantings.

3 to 4 ft.....	12.00
4 to 5 ft.....	16.00
5 to 6 ft.....	20.00

c. pfitzeriana

PFITZER JUNIPER

Low-growing, horizontal branching, very graceful. Excellent where low evergreens are required. Can stand pruning. Foliage blue-green. Vigorous grower.

15 to 18 in.....	5.00
2½ to 3 ft.....	12.00
3 to 3½ ft.....	16.50
3½ to 4 ft.....	19.50





EVERGREENS



excelsa stricta

SPINY GREEK JUNIPER

Each

Conical shape and dwarf habit makes this tree ideal about the small home, or mixed in about larger plantings where a variety is desired. The foliage is light blue and very attractive in any setting.

18 to 24 in.....	5.00
2 to 2½ ft.....	6.50

sabina

SAVIN JUNIPER

Dwarf low evergreen, with branches horizontal and pendulous, foliage dark rich green changing to bronze-red in the winter. Excellent about the foundation as a low specimen or planted in front of tall plantings.

15 to 18 in.....	4.50
18 to 24 in.....	6.75

squamata meyeri

MEYER SINGLESEED JUNIPER

Heavy foliage of striking bluish color, irregular in form, this evergreen offers many opportunities where color or an exotic appearance may be suggested.

18 to 24 in.....	8.00
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suecica

SWEDISH JUNIPER

Bluish-green color, columnar growth, leaves longer than Irish Juniper.

18 to 24 in.....	3.00
2 to 2½ ft.....	4.00

virginiana burki

BURK EASTERN RED CEDAR

Considered superior to Silver Red Cedar, a little broader and thicker, not quite so blue.

2½ to 3 ft.....	8.25
3 to 4 ft.....	12.00
4 to 5 ft.....	15.00

v. cannarti

CANNART REDCEDAR

This tree with its horizontal branches arching at the ends, is a very popular evergreen today. The dark green foliage, its large black berries and the pyramidal habit of growth make this tree desirable where height is desired.

2½ to 3 ft.....	8.25
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v. keteleeri

KETELEER REDCEDAR

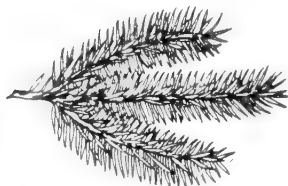
Stately grower, foliage bluish green and feathery; large blue berries that give it an attractive appearance. Highly recommended for corner plantings or as an accent tree.

2½ to 3 ft.....	8.25
3 to 4 ft.....	12.00

Pfitzer Juniper—see *JUNIPERUS chinensis pfitzeriana*

Upright Juniper—see *JUNIPERUS virginiana*

Norway Spruce—see *PICEA abies*.



PICEA

SPRUCE

An important group of trees for their use as specimens and accent pieces. The foliage varies from dark green to a bright steel blue. Spruce are very hardy and withstand extreme cold. They can be sheared if so desired.

EVERGREENS



**ILGENFRITZ
NURSERIES
INCORPORATED**

Each

PICEA —continued abies (excelsa)



NORWAY SPRUCE

A rapid growing evergreen whose branches grow horizontally and pendulous at the tips. Conical in shape and is recommended for large lawns as specimens, tall windbreaks or planted in groups.

3 to 4 ft.....	7.50
4 to 5 ft.....	15.00

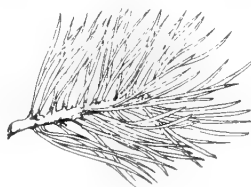
glauca albertiana (canadensis)



WHITE SPRUCE

Fine for lawn specimen or for foundation planting about a large structure. Foliage two-tone light blue and green. Rather pyramidal in shape, wider at the base.

2 to 2½ ft.....	6.00
2½ to 3 ft.....	9.00
3 to 4 ft.....	12.00



PINUS

PINE

PINUS montana mughus

DWARF MUGHO PINE



Dwarf, globular in shape. Needles and branches short. Foliage dark green, both in summer and winter. Indispensable for the entrance plantings.

15 to 18 in.....	6.00
18 to 24 in.....	7.50

strobus

WHITE PINE



The best known of all the pines. It has soft, pale-green needles, borne in clusters of five. It is a very rapid grower and hardy under normal conditions. This evergreen is recommended as a specimen tree and is well adapted for screening or windbreak purposes.

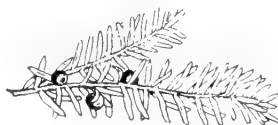
3 to 4 ft.....	15.00
4 to 5 ft.....	21.00

PSEUDOTSUGA douglasi

DOUGLAS FIR

Tall growing tree; branches very flexible; needles one to two inches long; foliage light blue and green. Makes a wonderful lawn tree, alone, or in groups. Also recommended in the shrub border.

3 to 4 ft.....	12.00
4 to 5 ft.....	16.00



Each

TAXUS

YEW

A very important group of evergreens because of their ability to thrive in shade or sunlight. They are improved by shearing and pruning. We list only two types, one upright and one spreading. By proper pruning these two can be made to fill almost all landscape needs. Older plants produce colorful red fruits very showy against dark green foliage. Excellent for formal hedging.

TAXUS cuspidata

SPREADING YEW



Dwarf. Spreading branches. Foliage dark glossy green. Endures shady as well as sunny locations. Indispensable for the foundation plantings, as a single plant or in groups. Can stand shearing.

15 to 18 in.....	8.00
2 to 2½ ft.....	15.00
2½ to 3 ft.....	18.00



Each

TAXUS—Continued

c. browni

BROWN'S YEW

Upright, vase shaped evergreen and a very graceful type. It grows very rapidly and has an exceptionally deep, green color. This upright tree is highly recommended where medium height is desired for foundation plantings. Will stand shearing.

15 to 18 in.....	8.50
18 to 24 in.....	12.50

capitata

UPRIGHT YEW

Upright pyramidal evergreen with foliage identical to spreading yew. This upright tree is highly recommended where medium height is desired in shady locations about the foundation or as a specimen tree in the flower garden. Will stand shearing.

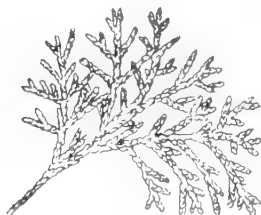
2 to 2½ ft.....	16.00
2½ to 3 ft.....	20.00
3 to 3½ ft.....	23.50

media hicksi

HICKS YEW

One of the most beautiful and interesting of the Taxus. The numerous branches ascend almost vertically although it makes a main stem. The color of the needles are a rich, dark, glossy green, and the habit very narrow and columnar. It is frequently as broad at the top as at the bottom. It is a wisely chosen addition to any evergreen group.

18 to 24 in.....	12.00
2 to 2½ ft.....	15.00
2½ to 3 ft.....	18.00



THUJA

ARBORVITAE

The flat lacy foliage of the arborvitae is familiar to everyone, being the most commonly used evergreen for landscape purposes. There are types to fill every need from the low globular to narrow pyramid. They stand shearing and are, therefore, excellent hedge plants.

Of the two species commonly known, the Thuja occidentalis is considered to be the hardier. The oriental varieties, especially the gold foliated types, should be planted in locations where they receive some protection from winter wind and sun.

Arborvitae are considered to thrive best on heavy soils.

THUJA occidentalis

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE

Very popular conical shaped evergreen with loosely textured light green foliage. It is highly recommended for corner plantings or in the garden for screening purposes. It stands shearing and is excellent for use in evergreen hedges.

2½ to 3 ft.....	6.00
3 to 4 ft.....	9.00
4 to 5 ft.....	12.00

o. douglassi

DOUGLAS PYRMIDAL ARBORVITAE

The foliage of this interesting variety is short, dense, dark green and is arranged in small curled or twisted clusters, giving it a sturdy and healthy appearance. It grows better in shade and keeps its winter color better than most other Arborvitae.

3 to 4 ft.....	9.50
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Each

THUJA—continued

o. globosa

GLOBE ARBORVITAE

Foliage dark green. Tree, globular in form. A favorite evergreen for years in the foundation planting of the small home. This type is also recommended where a balance entrance effect is desired both for home and garden.

15 to 18 in.....	3.75
18 to 24 in.....	5.00



o. pyramidalis

AMERICAN PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE

Excellent compact pyramidal tree, very popular. Foliage is bright green. Ideal for entrance planting or in the garden for accent trees.

2½ to 3 ft.....	7.50
3 to 4 ft.....	9.00
4 to 5 ft.....	12.00



o. wareana

WARE ARBORVITAE

Conical shape, broad at the base, dwarf habit. Foliage dark green, closely in layers. Ideal for planting about the home or in the garden.

18 to 24 in.....	5.00
2 to 2½ ft.....	6.50



o. aurea nana

BERCKMANS GOLDEN ARBORVITAE

Dwarf conical, golden yellow evergreen. Foliage in vertical tight layers. Ideal where color is desired. Color changes to bronze in winter. (Spring planting only)

18 to 24 in.....	6.00
2 to 2½ ft.....	7.50



o. bakeri

BAKER ARBORVITAE

Semi-dwarf, pyramidal in shape with bluish green foliage in vertical layers. This variety is very symmetrical and should be used as an accent tree.

3 to 4 ft.....	8.25
4 to 5 ft.....	11.00

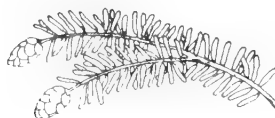


o. bonita

BONITA ORIENTAL ARBORVITAE

Similar in growth to Berckmans. A dwarf grower but foliage is bright green.

2½ to 3 ft.....	6.75
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TSUGA

HEMLOCK

TSUGA canadensis

CANADA HEMLOCK

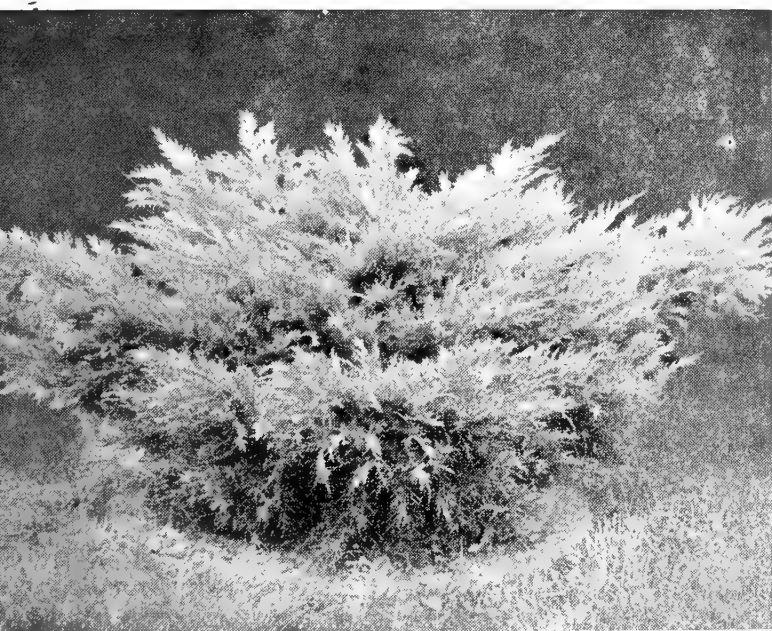
Pyramidal, bushy type evergreen, foliage arching slightly; glossy blue green. Endures shade as well as sunlight but should be planted away from prevailing winds. Can be used in the foundation planting or as a lawn specimen.

3 to 4 ft.....	15.00
4 to 5 ft.....	22.50

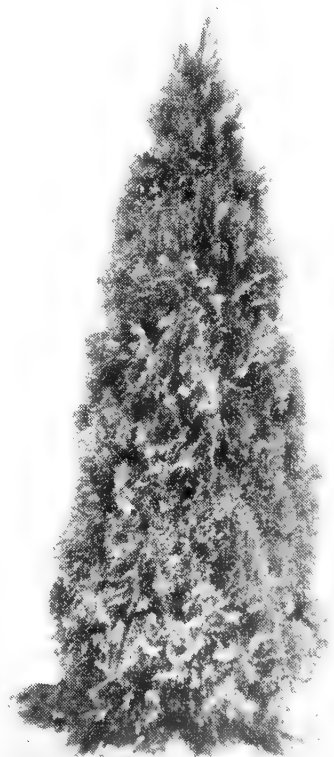




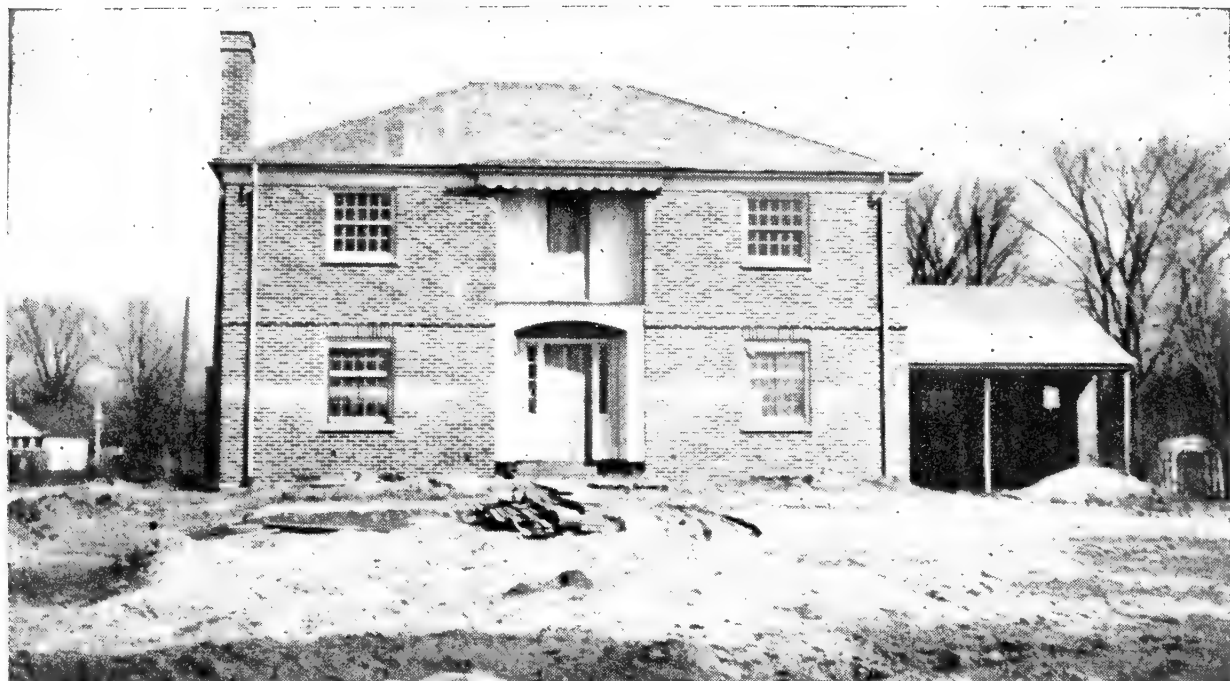
Evergreens Are Even More Beautiful In Winter



Pfitzer Juniper



Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae



These Two Pictures Were Taken 3 Years Apart



Guarantee and Terms of Sale

We guarantee our stock to be true to name, properly dug and prepared for shipment.

We will cheerfully replace any tree, shrub or other plant, at any time, should it prove untrue to name. However, it is understood and agreed that we will not be held liable for a greater amount than the original purchase price of such untrue to name stock.

We further agree to replace any deciduous tree, shrub or vine that fails to grow (from natural causes) after being properly planted and cared for providing:—THE ORDER HAS BEEN PAID IN FULL AND WE ARE NOTIFIED BEFORE THE FIRST OF AUGUST following planting and that the stock is allowed to stand as planted, so that we may examine it should we so desire. We will replace evergreens at one half the original purchase price, if notified before August 1st after planting.

When delivery is made by our own truck, we guarantee safe arrival to destination; when delivery is made by common carrier, our liability for damage in transit ceases upon acceptance by such common carrier and any claims for damage while in transit shall be made direct to the carrier handling the stock. We hold ourselves liable only for the original amount paid us for the stock and it is agreed that we will not be requested nor required to replace any stock, for any reason whatever, UNTIL SUCH STOCK IS PAID FOR IN FULL. Fall shipments are made in October, November, and December; Spring shipments, March, April and May, according to locality, weather and other conditions. Departure and arrival, however, are not guaranteed at any specified time or season.

The customer's signature on this order is evidence of his agreement to terms and conditions as stated herein and certifies that he will accept and pay for this order on delivery.

This order is sold subject to confirmation by the Home Office. Acceptance is indicated by formal acknowledgment therefrom. We book all orders with the understanding that same shall be void should injury befall the stock from Freezing, Flood, Drouth, Fire, or other causes beyond our control. Any terms of whatsoever nature other than those shown above are not binding upon the Company unless and until acknowledged in writing therefrom.

Purchaser's References

Occupation of Purchaser

Phonics

arrival.

charge.

[illegible]

Amount of Order

Amount Enclosed

MICHIGAN CUSTOMERS PLEASE ADD 3 per cent MICHIGAN SALES TAX Street

Guarantee and Terms of Sale on reverse side

ORDER SHEET

Ilgenfritz Nurseries Inc.

Monroe,  Michigan

Date _____

Name _____

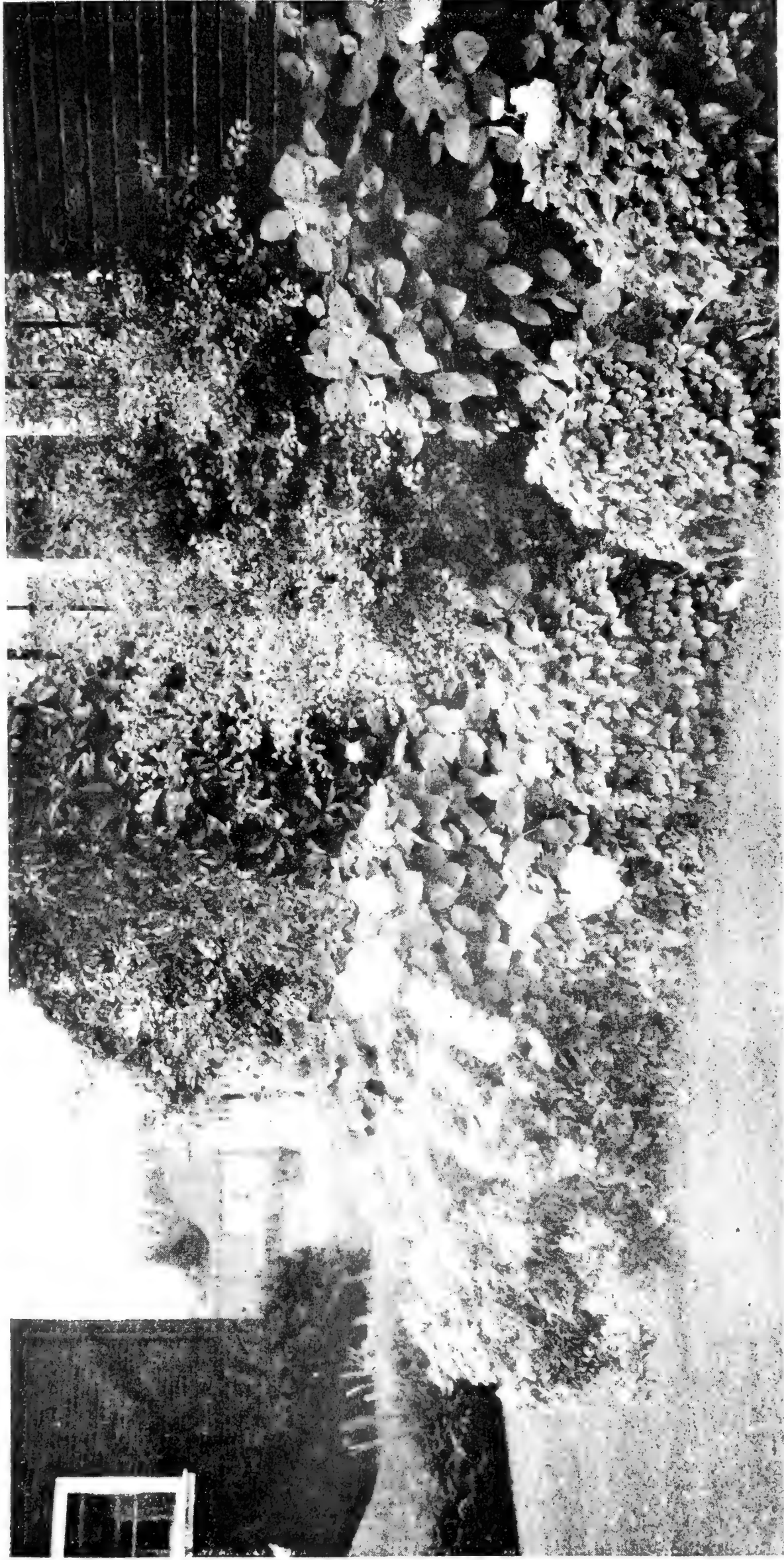
Street _____ R.F.D. _____ Box _____

Post Office _____ County _____ State _____

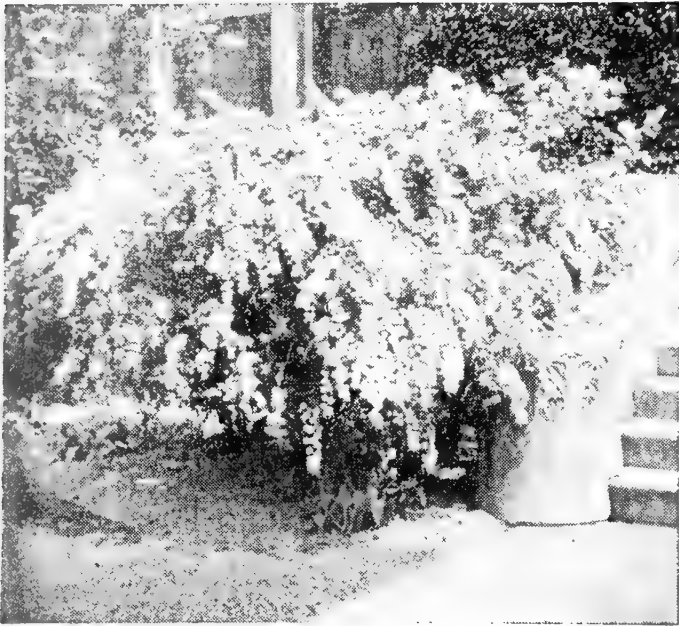
Nearest Express Office _____

QUANTITY	NAME of ARTICLE	SIZE	EACH PRICE	TOTAL	

Prices are for stock F.O.B.



The Ever-Beautiful Shrub Foundation Plantings



Left—Van Houtte Spirea — Beautiful Old Favorite
Right—Philadelphus Virginale—Sweet-Scented Mock Orange
 Henderson Weigela—Deep Rose Flowers





BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS AND GROUND COVERS

Each

EUONYMUS radicans

WINTERCREEPER

A creeping plant, which can be used as a shrub or vine. It has dark, glossy green foliage and pink and orange fruits in the fall and winter. It can be trained to shrub form by cutting back the branches periodically. Excellent as a ground cover in foundation plantings or as a low formal hedge plant.

12 to 15 in.....	1.50
15 to 18 in.....	2.00
18 to 24 in.....	2.50

Balled and Burlapped add .50 per plant.

r. vegetus

BIGLEAF WINTERCREEPER

A variety of creeping Euonymus with larger leaves. It will climb on a rough surface if given some support when young.

12 to 15 in.....	1.80
15 to 18 in.....	2.25

Balled and Burlapped add .50 per plant.

PYRACANTHA coccinea lalandi

LALAND FIRETHORN

A vigorous growing shrub with inch long oval leaves. In early summer it is covered with white flowers and in fall is studded with bright orange-red berries, which remain on the branches for months. Ultimate height four feet.

2 to 3 ft. B. & B.....	12.00
3 to 4 ft. B. & B.....	16.00

HEDERA helix baltica

BALTIC IVY

This variety of English Ivy is considered to be the hardiest. It will climb on any rough surface. The foliage is dark glossy green remaining on the vine and retaining its color almost all winter. It should be planted on the north or west side of a house as it prefers shade. When used as a ground cover under trees, it forms a solid mass of green.

No. 1 Two year plants.....	1.00
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PACHYSANDRA terminalis

JAPANESE SPURGE

Trailing plants 6 to 12 inches high that form broad carpets of green foliage. Excellent for use as ground covers where the shade is too dense to permit the growing of grass. Also used in the rockery.

	Each
Field grown 2 year old.....per 10—	.33
per 50—	.30
per 100—	.28

VINCA minor

COMMON PERIWINKLE, MYRTLE

Ideal trailing plants with evergreen leaves and lilac-blue flowers measuring an inch across. Flowers appear in spring or early summer. Excellent for planting under trees and shrubs or for clothing steep banks where it will form a dense carpet.

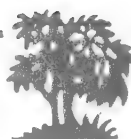
	Each
Field grown 2 year old.....per 10—	.27
per 50—	.20
per 100—	.17½

minor—Bowles

BOWLES PERIWINKLE

Foliage is broad, rich glossy green and of strong texture. Flowers are rich blue. Considered an improved type.

	Each
Field grown 2 year old.....per 10—	.30
per 50—	.28
per 100—	.26



VINES

There is a charm and attractiveness in vines, which cannot be equalled by any other type of hardy plants. Aside from their beauty they may be made doubly effective by concealing ugly and unsightly places; growing over arbors or on porches, they afford shade and privacy.

Many types are very effective ground covers. Under trees and on slopes where grass will not grow, they form an attractive carpet of green.

AMPELOPSIS triscupidata

**Each
BOSTON IVY**

The best vine for covering walls. It has tendrils by means of which it climbs and is rapid growing after it becomes established. The foliage is glossy green, overlapping forming a dense cover, changing in autumn to beautiful shades of crimson and yellow. Black fruits remain well into winter.

No. 1 field grown, well rooted plants..... 1.25



CELASTRUS orbiculatus

ORIENTAL BITTERSWEET

This oriental variety of bittersweet is very hardy and rapid growing, producing an abundance of brilliant orange and scarlet fruits in small clusters. Very showy after the leaves have fallen, and provides an excellent bouquet for home decoration during the winter months. It does almost as well in shade as in the sun.

No. 1 extra strong plants..... 1.35

CLEMATIS paniculata

SWEET AUTUMN CLEMATIS

The fragrant star-like flowers are produced in great numbers in late summer. The feather-like seed pods which follow give it the appearance of a second blooming period. The vine grows rapidly and has luxuriant green foliage.

No. 1 field grown, well rooted plants..... 1.25

CLEMATIS

LARGE FLOWERING VARIETIES

Henryi

Height 10 ft. Considered the best creamy white variety. Blossoms in late July or early August and continues to bloom for several weeks. Large white flowers and intense green foliage present a striking appearance.

No. 1 field grown, well rooted..... 1.50



Jackmani

Height 10 ft. It is a rapid climber and blossoms freely from July to September. The large, purple-violet flowers are very showy. Probably the best known and most popular of the large flowering varieties.

No. 1 field grown, well rooted plants..... 2.00



Lord Neville

Height 10-12 ft. This climbing form produces large dark plum-colored flowers with white centers, in summer and autumn, usually on short lateral summer shoots. A truly outstanding addition to a garden.

No. 1 field grown, well rooted plants..... 2.00

Mme. Edouard Andre

Ht. 8 ft. A lattice covered with this variety will make a striking back curtain for the rose or iris garden. It is a free and persistent producer of crimson flowers from July to September.

No. 1 field grown, well rooted plants..... 2.00



Each

CLEMATIS—Continued

Ramona

Height 8 to 10 ft. The blossoms appear in July and last for several weeks. Its clear, sky-blue flowers give it a charm all its own.

No. 1 field grown, well rooted plants..... 1.50

LONICERA japonica halliana

HALL HONEYSUCKLE



The flowers of this vine are unusually fragrant and attractive to humming birds. Flowers open white then turn to yellow, appearing in early summer and again in September. The fruit is yellow and very showy against the green leaves in winter. The vine holds its green foliage almost all winter. It is also an excellent ground cover.

No. 1 field grown, well rooted plants..... 1.25

POLYGONUM auberti CHINESE FLEECEVINE: SILVERLACE VINE



This is the most rapid growing, hardy vine. The foliage is light green and from midsummer till late fall it is completely covered with silvery lace-like flowers. We recommend it where quick shade and beauty are desired.

No. 1 field grown, well rooted plants..... 1.25



ROSES

A New Standard of Excellence

Grown in Virginia between the Atlantic Ocean and Chesapeake Bay, where soil and climate are ideal, these rose-bushes are large, strong and vigorous without being oversized. Their root systems assure splendid growth and a wealth of bloom the first season.

	Each 1-9	Each 10 & Up
2 Year No. 1.....	1.35	1.25

RED H. T. ROSES:

Ami Quinard—Dark red velvety petals, golden centers. Very fragrant.

Christopher Stone—Semi-double, scarlet and crimson.

E. G. Hill—Brilliant red, vigorous, free blooming.

Etoile de Holland—One of the very best crimson roses, richly fragrant.

Grenoble—Scarlet-crimson, long stemmed, blooms do not fade.

Gruss an Teplitz—Long lasting cherry-red blossoms, a most profuse bloomer.

Margaret McGredy—Unusual scarlet hue, even and dependable bloomer.

McCredy Scarlet—Another splendid McGredy rose, blooms usually scarlet, vary considerably. Fine grower and abundant bloomer.

Night—Medium sized blooms of deepish blackish crimson, shady maroon.

Poinsettia—Well formed long buds, richly colored flowers of poinsettia scarlet.

Red Radiance—Bright cerise, still justly popular.

Rouge Mallerin—Double, well-formed blooms of lasting deep-red.

PINK H. T. ROSES:

Editor McFarland—Deep pink, another old favorite.

Mrs. Chas. Bell—Lovely warm pink blooms.

Picture—Strong vigorous and very double rose, velvety rose-pink with undertone of salmon.

The Doctor—Satiny pink. Extra large blooms and rich fragrance.

YELLOW H. T. ROSES:

Golden Charm—Well shaped flowers of clear lemon-yellow.

Golden Dawn—Sunflower-yellow, well formed, fragrant blooms.

Golden Ophelia—A splendid garden rose, long-pointed, long-lasting salmon in beautiful shades.

Joanna Hill—Large double flowers, Indian-yellow center, surrounded with petals of golden buff.

Luxembourg—Rich apricot-yellow shaded with copper.

Soeur Therese—Vigorous, free blooming long pointed yellow buds, full double bloom.

Yellow Condessa (Golden Sastago)—Strong grower, fine bloomer, flowers fragrant, buttercup yellow changing to clear yellow.

WHITE H. T. ROSES:

Frau Karl Druschki—Very hardy, sometimes classified as a H.P., but is a steady bloomer with flowers very late in the season, white with pink flecks at base of petals.

K. A. Vicktoria—Strong grower, full double snow-white flowers tinted with faint lemon center.



TWO-TONE OR BICOLOR H. T. ROSES:

- Betty Uprichard**—Semi-double, ruffled flowers, salmon-pink, more salmon inside, copper outside.
- Condessa de Sastago**—Fragrant flowers of raspberry red inside of petals golden yellow on outside. One of the finest garden roses.
- Edith Nellie Perkins**—Long pointed buds, rich orange-pink on outside petals, lighter pink inside.
- President Hoover**—Large flowers with a beautiful blending of cerise-pink, flame, scarlet and yellow. Strong and vigorous grower.
- Talisman**—One of the most popular of all roses. Brilliant red and gold buds, opening to scarlet-orange and rich yellow.

POLYANTHA ROSES

These are dwarf roses, growing eighteen to twenty four inches tall and never more than two feet wide, producing clusters of blooms in great profusion from early in the season until severe frost. Pruning is not necessary; simply remove the past season flower stems. They are finding favor in foundation plantings as well as in beds and shrub borders.

	Each 1-9	Each 10 & Up
2 Year No. 1.....	1.35	1.25
ELSE POULSEN —Dark brilliant pink, large and full, sweetly scented.		
FLORADORA —Attractive and unique new color in roses; a brilliant vermillion to orange-rose, healthy shiny bronze foliage, constantly in bloom from June until frost.		
GLORIA MUNDI —Bright orange, most attractive, a steady and profuse bloomer.		
IDEAL —Velvety brilliant red.		
ORLEANS —Rosy crimson, vivid color.		
RED RIPPLES —Unfading rich red bloom in immense trusses.		

CLIMBING ROSES

	Each 1-9	Each 10 & Up
2 Year No. 1.....	1.35	1.25
Climbing American Beauty —Large, double, bright crimson, vigorous, hardy and a free bloomer.		
Dorothy Perkins —Deep pink double flowers are borne in clusters and are sweetly fragrant.		
Dr. Van Fleet —Large flowers often four inches across, delicate shade of flesh-pink on outer surface, deepening to rosy-flesh in center.		
Excelsa (Red Dorothy Perkins) —Crimson-scarlet, double flowers in brilliant clusters, glossy, shining foliage which will not mildew or spot.		
Gardenia —Bright yellow, cream color when open; very fragrant and free.		
Mrs. P. S. Dupont —Beautiful golden yellow blooms, a strong grower with large attractive flowers. A repeat bloomer.		
Pauls Scarlet Climber —Vivid scarlet and most attractive when in full bloom. Will often repeat in fall, color does not fade, a real standout.		
Silver Moon —Large white flowers often four inches across, large clusters of yellow stamens in center add to its beauty.		
White Dorothy Perkins —Another vigorous grower same as Dorothy Perkins but with profuse clusters of pure white flowers.		



FRUITS

As you walk about your garden, you will surely be able to find a place for a fruit tree or two, a strawberry patch, a row of bush fruits and a few grapevines.

Where you have room, fruit trees can be planted to serve the purpose of producing fruit as well as providing shade and beauty throughout the growing season.

In locating desirable places for fruits, it will not be necessary for you to dig up your lawn or in any way detract from the design of your outdoor living-room. Perhaps you have some flowering shrub that has out-grown its usefulness; here is just the spot to plant a fruit tree. Several kinds can be introduced as accents in wide perennial borders and in shrub plantings. Why not use them as a background for your vegetable or cutting garden? For decorative effects, shade-loving perennials or ground covers can be used to carpet the ground under them.

In fair-sized gardens fruit walks can be started. It is not difficult to plant a double row of fruit trees with a grass walk between. A comfortable bench, a bird bath, or a figure can be used at one end of the walk to terminate the vista. The requirements for the various fruits are simple—full sun and well-drained soil—and fertilizers can always be added with little trouble.

Many of the bush fruits lend themselves admirably to hedge use. A simple support of wooden posts and wires will help to keep them trim in appearance. Arbors, trellises and pergolas are ideal for grapes. Strawberries can be used as a wide edging for your perennial or annual border or your vegetables or herb garden.

STANDARD APPLE

		Each
2 Year Old Trees		
	Each	Each
	1-5	6-9
$\frac{11}{16}$ in. dia. and over, 5 ft. and up.....	2.25	1.85
$\frac{9}{16}$ in. to $\frac{11}{16}$ in. dia., 4 ft. and up.....	2.00	1.45
$\frac{7}{16}$ in. to $\frac{9}{16}$ in. dia., 3 ft. and up.....	1.50	1.20
ANOKA—Extremely hardy and early bearer. Fruit good size colored red. A fine Summer apple.		
BALDWIN—Large, bright red, excellent for cooking or eating. Season November—December. Keeps until April.		
BANANA—(See Winter Banana).		
CORTLAND—Large, deep red. Good eating and cooking. Excellent for salads because flesh stays white. Season October to December or later.		
DELICIOUS—(See also RED DELICIOUS; KIRBY DELICIOUS)		
DUCHESS (See VanBuren red)		



APPLE—continued

- EARLY HARVEST—Medium size, pale yellow. Excellent for eating but can not be stored or shipped. Season July—August.
- FAMEUSE—(Snow) Medium size, red striped. Flesh white. One of the best eating apples. Season October—Mid-winter.
- GALLIA BEAUTY—(Red Rome) Medium to large, solid red. Especially adapted to southern Ohio. Season November—May.
- GRIMES GOLDEN—Medium size, golden yellow. November to January.
- JONATHAN—Medium size, dark red. One of the best commercial varieties, excellent quality, early bearer. Season November—January.
- KIRBY RED DELICIOUS—An improved delicious type of a solid, dark red color. Colors 15 to 20 days before the ordinary Delicious and when fully colored is still quite hard and continues to hang tightly on the tree. Has proven to be one of the best apples for the commercial orchard. Very flavorful, highly recommended. Season: November-March.
- LODI—Improved Yellow Transparent. Late July and August.
- MACOUN—Size and flavor similar to McIntosh, somewhat darker, more solid red. Blossoms frost resistant. Ripens about October 10.
- McINTOSH—Medium to large, rich red, white flesh. One of the most important commercial variety. Season September—January and later.
- NORTHERN SPY—Large, bright red, striped. One of the most dependable commercial varieties. Excellent for cooking or eating. Season November—March.
- RED ASTRACHAN—Medium large, white flesh. Its color is pale green overspread with light and dark stripes. A crisp and juicy apple of fine quality. Ripens July to August.
- RED CANADA—Crisp, juicy, richly flavored, fruit medium to large. Deep red striped. Ripens about September 30.
- RED DELICIOUS—Large, bright red. One of the best commercial varieties; an excellent eating apple. Season November to March.
- RED GRAVENSTEIN—Large, solid, red. Season September to November.
- RED ROME BEAUTY—(See Gallia Beauty)
- RED SPY—Large, bright red, bears earlier than regular Northern Spy and has a solid red color. November—March.
- RHODE ISLAND GREENING—Large, smooth dark green overspread with yellow. One of the best cooking apples. Ripens about October 1.
- STAYMAN WINESAP—Medium, dull red. December—April.
- STEELE RED—(See Red Canada)
- TOLMAN SWEET—The leading sweet apple. Skin tough with clear yellow color. Flesh firm and fine flavored. Excellent for culinary use. November to January.
- TURLEY WINESAP—A newer Winesap seedling. Large and well formed—darker red than Stayman Winesap. Expected to eventually surpass Stayman Winesap. December to May.
- VAN BUREN RED (DUCHESS TYPE)—Medium to large sized, red striped. A fine cooking apple. August-September.
- WAGENER—Medium to large, bright light red striped. Bears young and heavily. Season October—February.
- WEALTHY—Medium, bright red. Especially adapted to cold climates. Season October—January.
- WINTER BANANA—Large size. Skin smooth, waxy colored pale yellow, with deep red blush on cheek. Tender, juicy, slightly acid. Excellent for home and market. October to March.

FRUITS



**ILGENFRITZ
NURSERIES
INCORPORATED**

APPLE—continued

YELLOW DELICIOUS—Similar to Grimes Golden in color and shape but larger in size and with better flavor. Tree vigorous, annual bearer. Season November to March.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Medium, waxy yellow. One of the best extra early apples. Season July—August.

CRAB APPLES

2 Year Old Trees

	Each 1-5	Each 6-9
$\frac{11}{16}$ in. dia. and over, 5 ft. and up.....	2.00	1.85
$\frac{9}{16}$ in. to $\frac{11}{16}$ in. dia., 4 ft. and up.....	1.75	1.45
$\frac{7}{16}$ in. to $\frac{9}{16}$ in. dia., 3 ft. and up.....	1.50	1.20

HYSLOP—Medium to large, lively dark red. Season September—October.

DOLGA—Brilliant crimson fruit, juicy and excellent for jelly. Season September.

PEACHES

The peach prefers a light, well drained soil of sandy texture. The ease with which it grows plus the fact that it comes into bearing early, and its comparative freedom from disease makes it very popular. The fruit is delicate and of incomparable flavor.

	Each 1-5	Each 6-9
$\frac{11}{16}$ in. dia., 4½ ft. and up.....	2.00	1.75
$\frac{9}{16}$ in. dia., 4 ft. and up.....	1.75	1.50
$\frac{7}{16}$ in. dia., 3 ft. and up.....	1.40	1.20
$\frac{5}{16}$ in. to $\frac{7}{16}$ in. dia., 2½ to 3 ft.....	1.10	.95

W—White flesh Y—Yellow flesh F—Freestone

AMBERGEM—Yellow, cling, shaped like Elberta and ripens about 10 days earlier. Good for canning and pickling.

BELLE OF GEORGIA—W-F A beautiful white fleshed freestone peach, very large and fair quality. Ships well. Tree vigorous and very productive. Ripens about one week earlier than Elberta.

CHAMPION—W-F Medium size, very fine quality, honey sweet. August 10-15.

CUMBERLAND—W-F Large size very attractive firm peach. Excellent quality. August 5-12.

EARLY CRAWFORD—Y-F A good peach for market or home use. September 1-5.

EARLY ELBERTA—Y-F Very large, good quality. September 5-10.

ELBERTA—Y-F The most widely planted of all peaches. Fruit very large, good quality and flavor. September 10-20.

GOLD DROP—Y-F A strictly Michigan peach. Medium size, fine flavor. September 25-October 1.

GOLDEN JUBILEE—Y-F Large size, Elberta type. Ships better than most early varieties. August 15-20.

HALEHAVEN—Y-F Cross between South Haven and J. H. Hale. Large size, good quality. August 25-30.

J. H. HALE—Y-F One of the largest peaches. Elberta's strongest competitor. September 5-10.

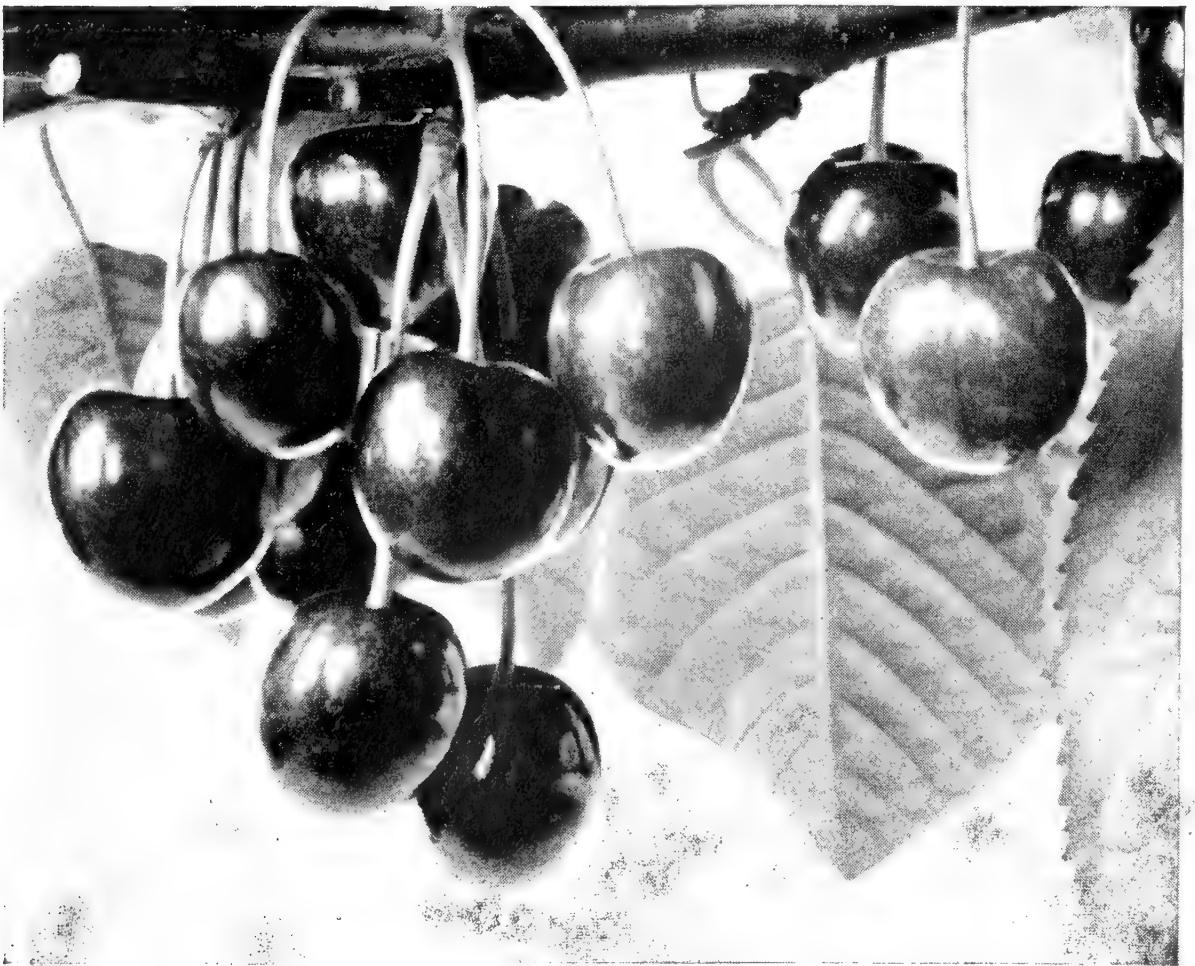
KALHAVEN—Y-F Cross between J. H. Hale and Kalamazoo. Fruits are medium to large; very firm and good shippers. Ripens just before Elberta.

LATE CRAWFORD—Y-F Tree adapted to many soils and climates. September 20-30.

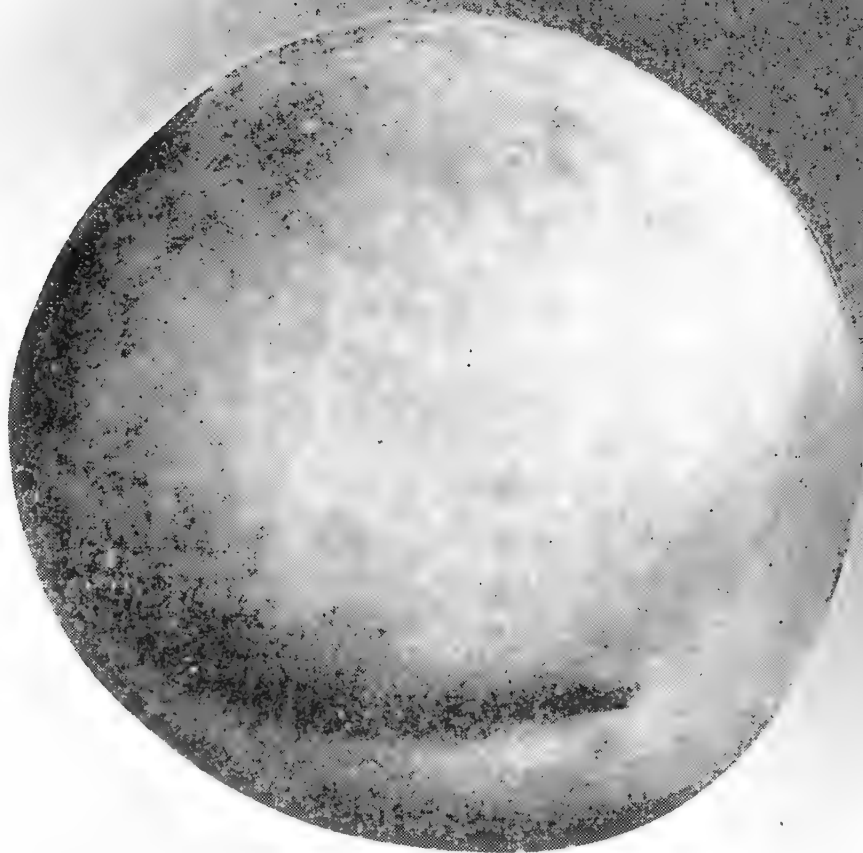
NEW DAY—Large, attractive yellow, nearly freestone. Ripens about 4 days later than Golden Jubilee. Colors well before it is ready for picking. Hangs well on trees, stands handling well.



Ilgenfritz Tree Being Inspected by The Massachusetts Trueness
To Name Inspection Service



Bing - Sweet Cherry



(Above) Red Haven—Hale Haven (Below)





PEACH—continued

- ORIOLE**—Y-F One of the best early peaches. Ripens about August 10.
- REDHAVEN**—A new introduction that merits a position in every orchard. Fruit brilliant red, freestone, medium size, slightly elongated shape, skin smooth and tough. Flesh yellow, firm and fine textured. Sweet, of excellent quality. Matures about 30 days before Elberta.
- ROCHESTER**—Y-F One of the best early peaches. Medium size. Ripens about August 15-20.
- SALBERTA**—Y-F A highly successful cross between Salwey and Elberta. October 1-5.
- SHIPPERS LATE RED**—Y-F Elberta-shaped, but larger in size. Golden yellow covered with red. September 27.
- SOUTH HAVEN**—Y-F Color deep golden yellow with an attractive crimson cheek. High quality. Good canner and shipper. August 25-30.
- SULLIVAN EARLY ELBERTA**—Tree and fruit similar to the Elberta but about 7 to 10 days earlier. A good commercial variety to lengthen the Elberta season.
- SUMMERCREST**—A large oval, yellow-fleshed freestone which ripens about one week earlier than Elberta, one of the most popular varieties for local market. Fine for eating and canning and quite good for freezing.
- SUNHIGH**—Yellow fleshed, large, oval and firm. When picked ripe it is freestone but clings slightly when picked for shipping. Skin red, a fine variety for canning and freezing. Ripens about one week after Golden Jubilee.
- TRIOGEM**—Yellow, freestone, fine shipping and market variety. Ripens about 20 days before Elberta, a few days after Golden Jubilee.
- VALIANT**—Y-F A seedling of Elberta, with extra rich flavor. Ripens September 1.
- WELCOME HALE**—Very large, yellow, freestone. Good quality, ripens about August 28. Exceptionally hardy, bears at three years. Good shipper.
- WILMA**—Y-F Excellent quality, large size, hardy and a good shipper. September 25.

SPECIAL PEACHES

	Each 1-5	Each 6-9
$\frac{11}{16}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. dia., 4½ ft. and up.....	2.10	1.85
$\frac{9}{16}$ to $\frac{11}{16}$ in. dia., to 4½ ft.....	1.85	1.60
$\frac{7}{16}$ in. to $\frac{9}{16}$ in. dia., 3 to 4 ft.....	1.50	1.30
$\frac{5}{16}$ in. to $\frac{7}{16}$ in. dia., 2½ to 3 ft.....	1.20	1.05

RIO-OSO-GEM—Y-F U. S. Plant Patent No. 84. Extra large size, fine quality. September 20-25.

We are licensed distributors for Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri and Wisconsin.

DWARF PEAR

For the yard where room is at a premium these trees will bear excellent, full size fruit and in proportion to their size are very prolific. Plant 15 to 20 feet apart.

BARTLETT
CLAPP FAVORITE
DUCHESS d'ANGOULEME
FLEMISH BEAUTY

	Each
$\frac{5}{8}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in.....	3.75
$\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{5}{8}$ in.....	3.25
$\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $\frac{1}{2}$ in.....	3.00



STANDARD PEARS

The trees furnish excellent fruit for both eating out of hand and for canning purposes. Unlike other fruits, it should not be allowed to ripen on the tree but should be picked green and stored in a dark, cool place. Under such conditions the fruit will ripen perfectly.

2 Year Old Trees

	Each 1-5	Each 6-9
$\frac{11}{16}$ in. dia. and over, 5 ft. and up.	3.50	2.50
$\frac{9}{16}$ in. to $\frac{11}{16}$ in. dia., 4 ft. and up.	3.20	2.25
$\frac{7}{16}$ in. to $\frac{9}{16}$ in. dia., 2½ to 3 ft.	2.90	2.00

BARTLETT—Fruit large, color clear yellow with a faint blush. One of the most popular varieties. Season September.

BOSC (Beurre Bosc)—Fruit large, long, tapering neck; color dark rich yellow overspread with cinnamon-russet. October—November.

CAMPAS—This type, an improved Kieffer, excels the old favorite and should be planted to replace it extensively. High degree of blight resistance. Excellent pear for winter storage. Bears same time as Kieffer.

CLAPP FAVORITE—Fruit large, lemon-yellow, mottled and dotted with crimson. Late August—Early September.

CONFERENCE—Fruit medium size, high quality, clear yellow color with faint blush. Midseason.

DUCHESS d'ANGOULEME—Fruit very large, dull yellow, streaked, spotted and netted with dull russet. October—November.

FLEMISH BEAUTY—Large, color clear yellow with red blush. September—October.

GORHAM—Resembles Bartlett but ripens two weeks later; keeps a month longer. Rich flavor, and spicy aroma.

SECKEL—Fruit small, color yellowish-brown with a lively russet-red cheek. September—October.

SOUR CHERRIES

	Each 1-5	Each 6-9
$\frac{11}{16}$ in. dia. and over, 4 ft. and up.	3.50	2.50
$\frac{9}{16}$ in. to $\frac{11}{16}$ in. dia., 3 ft. and up.	3.20	2.25
$\frac{7}{16}$ in. to $\frac{9}{16}$ in. dia., 3 ft. and up.	2.90	2.00

EARLY RICHMOND—The common early red sour cherry. Medium size, light red in color, dependable early variety.

MONTMORENCY—The leading sour variety, very attractive red color, largest of the sour cherries. Mid-season.

SWEET CHERRIES

	Each 1-5	Each 6-9
$\frac{11}{16}$ in. dia. and over, 5 ft. and up.	3.75	2.75
$\frac{9}{16}$ in. to $\frac{11}{16}$ in. dia., 4 to 5 ft.	3.45	2.45
$\frac{7}{16}$ in. to $\frac{9}{16}$ in. dia., 3½ to 4 ft.	3.00	2.05

BING—Fruit very attractive, large, almost black-red, meaty, sweet and of good quality. Season: Early July.

BLACK TARTARIAN—Popular as a home fruit; color purplish-black, fruit large and of good quality. Season: Early July.

NAPOLEON (Royal Ann)—A very popular variety; color yellow with red cheek, large size and good quality. Season: July.

SCHMIDT—Fruit large, dark red, firm, juicy and sweet. Season: July.

WINDSOR—One of the most reliable of the sweet cherry sorts. Large, dark red cherry. Season: July.

Orchardists and commercial fruit growers please write for quotation on larger quantities.



FRUITS

APRICOTS

	Each 1-5	Each 6-9
$\frac{11}{16}$ in. dia. and over, 5 ft. and up.....	3.50	2.50
$\frac{9}{16}$ in. to $\frac{11}{16}$ in. dia., 4 ft. and up.....	3.20	2.25
$\frac{7}{16}$ in. to $\frac{9}{16}$ in. dia., 3 ft. and up.....	3.00	2.00

EARLY MONTGAMET—One of the best. Fruit large, freestone. Season: Early July.

LAMALE—Large, round, deep yellow with red cheek. Fine flavor, excellent quality, ripens July 10 to 18. One of the best for preserves and dessert.

MOOREPARK—Very productive; large in size, color orange and red, freestone. Season: August.

NECTARINES

	Each 1-5	Each 6-9
$\frac{11}{16}$ in. dia., 4½ ft. and up.....	3.50	2.50
$\frac{9}{16}$ in. dia., 4 ft. and up.....	3.25	2.25
$\frac{7}{16}$ in. dia., 3 ft. and up.....	3.00	2.00
$\frac{5}{16}$ in. to $\frac{7}{16}$ in. dia., 2½ to 3 ft.....	2.50	1.75

HUNTER—One of the largest nectarines grown, freestone, yellow with red cheek. Extra hardy, young bearer. September 1.

PLUMS

	Each 1-5	Each 6-9
$\frac{11}{16}$ in. dia. and over, 5 ft. and up.....	3.50	2.50
$\frac{9}{16}$ in. to $\frac{11}{16}$ in. dia., 4 ft. and up.....	3.25	2.00
$\frac{7}{16}$ in. to $\frac{9}{16}$ in. dia., 3 ft. and up.....	3.00	2.00

ABUNDANCE—Early and abundant bearer; color pinkish-red, freestone, roundish shape. Season: August—September.

BRADSHAW—Dark violet-red color, very large size, quality very good. Season: August.

BURBANK—Early bearing; dark red color, large in size, freestone, roundish in shape. This variety is self-sterile, requires cross pollination. Season: September.

FELLENBERG—(Italian Prune)—Favorite plum of excellent quality. Recommended for garden and marketing. Fruit purple, good size, flesh juicy and sweet. Ripens in September, fine for canning.

FRENCH DAMSON—Excellent purple plum for market, good quality and size. Considered a freestone, but will cling occasionally in some areas. Prolific bearer. Tree vigorous, spreading top. Ripens in September.

GERMAN PRUNE—Very fine quality; dark blue, freestone, egg or prune shape. Season: September.

GRAND DUKE—One of the best plums, very large size, color dark red, freestone. Season: September.

GREEN GAGE (Rheine Claude)—Excellent quality; greenish-yellow color, medium size, freestone. Season: Late September.

ITALIAN PRUNE—see **FELLENBERG**.

LOMBARD—Excellent canner, violet-red color, medium size, oval in shape, freestone. Season: Middle of September.

MONARCH—Good quality, dark purple color, very large, roundish oval in shape, freestone. Season: September.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—Good quality, purple color, small, oval in shape, freestone. Season: September.

STANLEY—Prune type, being a cross between Agen and Grand Duke. Fruit large, dark blue with thick bloom. Flesh tender, sweet and juicy, of greenish-yellow color. Freestone. Sept. 12.

YELLOW EGG—Very large plum; color yellow, egg shaped, freestone. Season: Last of August.



SMALL FRUITS

Because of the size of the roots there is danger, during the first winter, of frost lifting small plants which have been set in the fall and have not had time to become established. We, therefore, recommend spring planting of small fruits.

BLACKBERRIES

	Each 1 to 9	Each 10 to 24	Each 25 to 99
No. 1 well rooted plants.....	.18	.14	.11
ALFRED—Very hardy, can be grown anywhere. Ripens a week earlier than other varieties. Berries large, good table variety. Flavor sweet.			
ELDORADO—Hardy, productive, upright grower. Season from middle of July until frost. Excellent shipper.			

BLACK RASPBERRIES

	Each 1 to 9	Each 10 to 24	Each 25 to 99
No. 1 well rooted plants.....	.20	.14	.12
CUMBERLAND—Old fashioned Blackcap. A heavy yielder of large firm berries, delicious flavor. Commercially perfect.			

RED RASPBERRIES

	Each 1 to 9	Each 10 to 24	Each 25 & Up
No. 1 well rooted plants.....	.22 ½	.16	.14
CHIEF—Berries red, large, suitable for commercial purposes. Ripens a week earlier than Latham. Excellent quality.			
INDIAN SUMMER—Everbearing, red raspberry. Bears twice a year. Deep red berries, long and thimble shaped. Flavor rich, desirable for market and home.			
LATHAM—The famous red raspberry; luscious red berries, round plump. Rich flavor, firm, excellent for shipping or canning. Midseason ripening.			
NEWBURGH—A new favorite, worthy of mention. Plants vigorous, resistant to mosaic and other diseases. Berries large, bright red, heavy bearer, ripens a few days earlier than Latham.			
SUNRISE—A new introduction, very promising. Color bright red, but turns dark red on ripening. Berries pick easily, are firm, fine textured, juicy and non-crumby. Ripens two weeks earlier than Latham.			

DEWBERRIES

	Each 1 to 9	Each 10 to 24	Each 25 & Up
No. 1 well rooted plants.....	.22	.17	.15
LUCRETIA—Fine blackberry type, producing on trailing vines instead of an upright bush. Fruit early, large, black and firm. Disease resistant. Excellent for canning.			

GOOSEBERRIES

	Each 1 to 9	Each 10 & Up
No. 1 well rooted plants.....	.90	.80
DOWNING—Old favorite of high merit. Fruit pale green, smooth. Seldom attacked by mildew. Thin skinned, tender, juicy and sweet. Bushes very productive. Midseason.		
JOSSELYN—The fruit is similar to Downing but more elongated. Is reddish, smooth, and of good flavor.		



STRAWBERRIES

(Please order in multiples of 25 plants)

Well rooted plants.....per 25 4.00
per 50 7.50

GEM—Berries large, well rounded, medium red color, with a rich sprightly flavor. Bears continuously from the end of regular season to late fall.

GEMZATA—A new introduction with the best characteristics of the Gem and the Wayzata. Medium large berry, brilliant color with flavor approaching the wild strawberry. Very hardy and disease resistant.

MASTADON—Everbearing type. Extra-large, deep red berry. Full flavor and very appetizing.

MINNESOTA 1166—A rugged everbearer, medium sweet, deep red. A new variety of great promise.

WAYZATA—A new everbearing strawberry, large, brilliant red with vivid green hulls. Heavy producer, bearing continuously until fall. Without a doubt, one of the most luscious berries. Disease resistant.

THE FOLLOWING JUNE BEARING VARIETIES:

Well rooted plants.....per 25 1.75
per 50 3.00

BLAKEMORE—Large, dark red berries with slightly acid flavor. Excellent for canning and preserving. Fruiting season: early.

CATSKILL—Plants large, very vigorous, yield very heavy. Berries very large, dark red but glossy and attractive. Mild sub-acid and good quality. Ripens a few days after Premier.

DORSETT—Outstanding new introduction. Surpasses the Premier in quality. Berries bright red, large and perfectly formed, deliciously sweet flavored. Early season.

FAIRFAX—Dark red berries, vigorous grower, large crop, worthy to be in every garden. Midseason bearer.

PREMIER—Juicy, dark red, large berries of excellent quality, firm flesh. Ripens early over a long period.

ROBINSON—A leading variety with large berries and vigorous foliage. Berries sweet, juicy and mild, glossy red in color. Excellent for eating, canning and cooking. Midseason ripening.

SENATOR DUNLAP—Old favorite, commonly planted. Vigorous, healthy and very productive. Berries large, light and dark scarlet. Quality excellent.

BOYSENBERRIES

	1 to 9 Each	10 to 24 Each	25 & Up Each
1 Yr. No. 1 well rooted plants.....	.45	.40	.30

NEW THORNLESS

A new introduction in fruit. A cross between the Loganberry, Raspberry and Blackberry. Berries wine-colored, sweet and juicy. Ideal for freezing or other marketing purposes.

Extra large berries often 1½ to 2 inches in length and nearly as wide.



CURRENTS

	1 to 9 Each	10 & Up Each
No. 1 well rooted plants.....	.70	.60
Red Lane add 10c each		
CHERRY CURRENT—Most popular of all. Bush vigorous, berries large dark red of good quality. An excellent producer.		
PERFECTION—The most widely planted variety. For home or commercial purposes. Berries bright red with a rich tart flavor. Good producer.		
RED LAKE—Berries large. Bush strong and vigorous. Late season variety of high quality.		
WHITE GRAPE—Fruit large, yellowish white, mild acid flavor and excellent quality.		
WILDER—A vigorous productive bush with good fruit and long season		

GRAPES

	1 to 9 Each	10 to 24 Each	25 & Up Each
2 Year No. 1.....	.55	.42½	.32
CACO—New variety, known as the best red grape. Vine vigorous, strong and prolific. Flesh sweet. Ripens about the same time as Concord.			
CONCORD—The leading blue grape. Vines vigorous and productive. Bunches large. Good for shipping and for all home uses. Ripens about Sept. 15.			
DELAWARE—Berries light red. Vines vigorous, fruit firm, sweet and juicy. Perfect table grape. Ripens before Concord.			
FREDONIA—A new black grape. Heavy bearer, clusters medium sized, berries large, skin thick, flesh juicy, excellent shipper. Ripens two weeks before Concord.			
NIAGARA—Most popular green grape of excellent commercial qualities. Berries and bunches large. Very productive. Ripens midseason with Concord.			

RHUBARB

	1 to 9 Each	10 & Up Each
MYATT LINNAEUS—Early, tender variety, not stringy or tough. Mild acid flavor. Excellent for marketing.		
Well rooted plants.....	.30	.20
McDONALD—All Red—High quality, pleasant acid flavor but sweet. Unsurpassed for commercial purposes.		
Well rooted plants.....	.65	.55

ASPARAGUS

No. 1.....per 25	2.75
	per 50 4.50
MARY WASHINGTON—First of all asparagus. Stalks large, oval, tender with green tips. Plants rust resistant and very productive.	



POLLENATION AND FRUIT SETTING

Many tree fruits require the pollen of other varieties for fruit setting. Most apples, pears, sweet cherries and many plums require cross-pollination. Peaches, apricots, and sour cherries, on the other hand, are generally self-fruitful. Varieties and kinds of fruit requiring cross-pollination are dependent first upon having suitable pollinating varieties nearby accomplished by planting two or more varieties and secondly upon the activity of insects, mainly honey-bees. Further information as to suitable varieties of fruit necessary to secure adequate pollination and fruit setting is as follows:

Apples

Among those varieties of apples that are notorious for their self-unfruitfulness and for being poor pollenizers are Baldwin and R. I. Greening. Many others including McIntosh, Jonathan, Grimes, Northern Spy, and Wealthy need pollenizers for best results.

Among the most effective pollenizers are the Kirby Red Delicious and Steele Red varieties. Others include the Rome Beauty, Yellow Transparent, Yellow Delicious, Winesap and Duchess.

Pears

All pear varieties are considered commercially self-unfruitful. Effective pollenizers are the Bosc, Conference, Gorham and Flemish Beauty varieties. The Bartlett and Seckel varieties are considered as being unable to pollinize each other.

Peaches and Nectarines

Peaches and nectarine varieties are commonly self-fruitful but a very few varieties, such as the Late Crawford, Rochester and J. H. Hale peaches are self-unfruitful. Consequently, these varieties should be interplanted with other varieties. The Hale-haven peach is considered an excellent pollenizer.

Cherries

Sour cherries are all self-fruitful. All commercial varieties of sweet cherries are self-unfertilizable. The Bing and Napoleon (Royal Ann) varieties are both self-sterile and inter-sterile to each other but pollinize other varieties as well. When planting one of these varieties it will be necessary to plant one of the following varieties with it: Black Tartarian, Schmidt or Windsor. Windsor is one of the best pollenizers for all varieties except itself. Always plant at least two varieties of sweet cherries but do not plant Bing and Napoleon together. Sour cherry varieties are not effective pollenizers for sweet cherries.

Plums

Most plum varieties do not fertilize themselves and it is important to plant at least two different varieties to insure fruiting. Japanese varieties should be interplanted with Japanese varieties and European varieties with other European varieties to secure proper cross-pollination. European varieties are somewhat self-fertile but produce better if two or more varieties are planted. The two species do not intercross freely.

Of the Japanese varieties, Abundance and Burbank planted together insure proper cross-pollination. Any of the European varieties may be interplanted to obtain the desired results.



Spray Program For Home Fruit Gardens

APPLES, PEARS, AND QUINCES

Time to Apply	Materials	Amount to Use in:			Diseases and Insects to be Controlled	Remarks
		1 gal.	5 gal.	50 gal.		
1. When trees are strictly dormant	Oil emulsions	½ C.	3 C.	1 ½ gal.	Scale insects red mite, pear psylla	This oil spray is important for the control of red mite and pear psylla
2. When blossom buds show pink	Dry lime-sulfur	5-6 T.	1 ½ C.	5 lb.	Curculio, bud moth, aphids, apple and pear scab	Important for scab control
	Nicotine sulfate	1 T.	2 T.	½ pt.		
	Lead arsenate	2-3 T.	½ C.	1 ½ lb.		
3. When most of petals have fallen	Same as above, but omit nicotine if only a few aphids and red bugs are present	same	same	same	Apple and pear cab, curculio, codling moth, red bug	Good coverage necessary for good control
4. Three weeks after petal fall	Wettable Sulfur	6-8 T.	2 C.	3-4 lb.	Apple and pear scab, curculio, codling moth	If other concentrations of DDT wettable powder are used than the 25 %, adjust dosage accordingly
	Lead arsenate	2-3 T.	½ C.	1 ½ lb.		
	wettable powder	2-3 T.	½ C.	1 ½ lb.		
5. About 7-15 of July	Same as above	same	same	same	Same as above	

NOTE: Apple maggot is one of the most serious pests in the farm orchard. Picking up the dropped fruit under all trees at weekly intervals, beginning July 15, and feeding the fruit immediately to hogs or burying it under a foot of packed soil will aid greatly in controlling this pest.



PEACHES AND PLUMS

Time to Apply	Materials	Amount to Use in:			Diseases and Insects to be Controlled	Remarks
		1 gal.	5 gal.	50 gal.		
1. When buds are strictly dormant	Dry lime-sulfur	1 C.	5 C.	20 lb.	Scale insects peach leaf curl	Spray on first warm days, Feb. to April
2. Soon after petals have fallen	Hydrated lime	3-4 T.	1 ½ C.	2 lb.	Plum curculio, brown rot, scab	Spray thoroughly. See note below
	Zinc sulfate	2 T.	1 C.	2 lb.		
	Wettable sulfur	5-6 T.	1 ½ C.	3-4 lb.		
	Lead arsenate	2-3 T.	½ C.	1 ½ lb.		
3. Two weeks after No. 2	Hydrated lime	3-4 T.	1 ½ C.	2 lb.	Plum curculio brown rot, scab, leafhopper, tarnished plant bug	If other concentrations of DDT wettable powder are used than the 25%, adjust dosage accordingly
	Zinc sulfate	2 T.	1 C.	2 lb.		
	Wettable sulfur	5-6 T.	1 ½ C.	3-4 lb.		
	Lead arsenate	2-3 T.	½ C.	1 ½ lb.		
	DDT	2-3 T.	½ C.	1 ½ lb.		
4. One month before harvest	Wettable sulfur	5-6 T.	1 ½ C.	3-4 lb.	Brown rot, scab	Important in brown rot control
5. If rain occurs after No. 4 repeat at 10-day intervals until harvest	same as above	same	same	same		Same as for brown rot

NOTE: Because peach trees and some varieties of plums are susceptible to arsenical injury, lead arsenate should not be used without adding the zinc-sulfate-lime mixture. Sanitary measures such as picking up and burying the dropped fruits at frequent intervals, cleaning rubbish about the orchard and removing the mummified fruits from the tree in the fall, will aid in controlling plum curculio and brown rot.

Peace tree bores are the most serious pests of peaches. They tunnel between the bark and wood of the crown, trunk, and upper roots of the tree. Peach tree bores are controlled by applying crystalline paradichlorobenzene (PDB) in a ring around the trunk about Sept. 1. One ounce of crystals to a well-grown tree is placed in a ring about the base of the tree and covered with soil. Care must be taken not to place the chemical in contact with the tree. On heavy ground the soil should be removed in about three weeks and replaced with fresh soil. **DO NOT USE THIS TREATMENT ON TREES LESS THAN FOUR YEARS OLD.**

Where only one or two trees are infested, the borers can be readily removed with a wire if the dirt is first removed from around the base of the tree.

FRUITS



**ILGENFRITZ
NURSERIES
INCORPORATED**

SWEET CHERRIES

Time to Apply	Materials	Amount to Use in:			Diseases and Insects to be Controlled	Remarks
		1 gal.	5 gal.	50 gal.		
1. When buds are strictly dormant	DN (Dormant)	2 T.	8 T.	1 ½ lb.	Black cherry aphid	This is the best time to control black aphids
2. Petal fall	Low-soluble copper	2 T.	½ C.	1 ½ lb.	Leaf spots, black cherry aphid, leaf-eating insects curculio	If the dormant spray has been applied the nicotine may be omitted
	Wettable sulfur	3 T.	¾ C.	1 ½ lb.		
	Hydrated lime	6 T.	1 ½ C.	2 lb.		
	Lead arsenate	2 T.	½ C.	1 ½ lb.		
	*Nicotine	1 T.	2 T.	½ pt.		
3. Three weeks after petals fall	same as above	same	same	same	same as above	Nicotine sulfate may be omitted if aphids are not present
4. Ten days before harvest	Wettable sulfur	5-6 T.	1 ½ C.	3-4 lb.	Brown rot	This spray is necessary for brown rot

SOUR CHERRIES

Time to Apply	Materials	Amount to Use in:			Diseases and Insects to be Controlled	Remarks
		1 gal.	5 gal.	50 gal.		
1. When most of petals have fallen	Low-soluble copper	3-4 T.	1 C.	1 ½-2 lb.	Leaf spot, brown rot, curculio, slugs, black aphids	An important spray for leaf spot
	Lime	6 T.	1 ½ C.	2 lb.		
	Lead arsenate	2-3 T.	½ C.	1 ½ lb.		
	*Nicotine sulfate	1 T.	2 T.	½ pt.		
2. Three weeks after petals fall	same as above	same	same	same	same as above	If no aphids are present, nicotine may be omitted
3. Immediately after harvest	Low soluble copper compounds	3-4 T.	½ C.	1 ½-2 lb.	Leaf spot, slugs	An important spray for leaf spot
	Lead arsenate	2-3 T.	1 C.	1 ½ lb.		

*May be omitted if aphids are not present.



GRAPES

Time to Apply	Materials	Amount to Use in:			Diseases and Insects to be Controlled	Remarks
		1 gal.	5 gal.	50 gal.		
1. Just as blossom buds open	Low-soluble copper lead arsenate	4-5 T. 2-3 T.	1 ¼ C. ½ C.	2 lb. 1 ½ lb.	Black rot, berry moth, downy mildew, rose chafer	This spray must be applied if you expect to benefit from a spray program
2. About time berries are beginning to touch each other	Low soluble copper DDT 25% wettable powder	4-5 T. 2-3 T.	1 ¼ C. ½ C.	2 lb. 1 ½ lb.	Same as above	If other concentrations of DDT wettable powder are 25%, adjust dosage accordingly

MATERIALS

The materials recommended for the control of pests are:

ON APPLES

Dormant oils
Dry lime-sulfur
Lead arsenate
Nicotine sulfate
DDT 25% wettable powder. (If other strengths are used adjust dosage.)

ON CHERRIES

Low-soluble copper
Lead arsenate
Wettable sulfur
Nicotine sulfate
Lime
DN (dormant)

ON PEACHES

Dry lime sulfur
Lead arsenate
Wettable sulfur
Lime
Zinc sulfate
DDT 25% wettable powder. (If other strengths are used adjust dosage.)

ON GRAPES

Low-soluble copper
Lead arsenate
Nicotine sulfate
DDT 25% wettable powder. (If other strengths are used adjust dosage.)

All measurements are standard level measures: t=teaspoon, T=tablespoon, C=cup.

DDT is suggested for use against codling moth on apples, pears, and quinces; Oriental fruit moth on quinces and peaches; leafhoppers on plums; and grapeberry moth and leafhopper on grapes.

Amount of dilute spray material required for:

1 to 5-year-old tree	1 to 3 gallons
5 to 10-year-old tree	4 to 6 gallons
10 to 15-year-old tree	7 to 9 gallons
15 to 20-year-old tree	10 to 12 gallons



PROGRAM FOR INSECT AND DISEASE CONTROL OF RASPBERRIES

1. When starting new plantings, use only plants which are as disease free as it is possible to obtain.
2. Remove and burn old fruiting canes immediately after harvest.
3. Remove and burn all portions of canes injured by tree crickets, borers, or other cane insects when pruning in the spring.
4. Dig and burn immediately, when found, all plants affected with such diseases as curl, mosaic, and orange rust.
5. Spray every spring when the buds show green with liquid lime-sulfur, 1 gallon in 8 gallons (one pint to one gallon) of water.
6. Remove and burn all "handles" or portions of the old cane from black and purple raspberry tip plants before planting.
7. If leaf-eating insects appear early in the season, spray with lead arsenate; if later, when fruit is well formed, use rotenone or pyrethrum sprays.

STRAWBERRIES

Strawberries usually do not require spraying unless leaf spot diseases and leaf roller become serious.

Strawberries should not be planted on newly plowed land which has been in sod or which has remained idle for some time because of possible injury from white grubs.

CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES

The only insect of importance on currants and gooseberries is the currant worm. Usually one application of a rotenone spray or dust when the worms first appear will be sufficient.

SPRAY FOR RED SPIDER CONTROL

Evergreens and Shrubs: Application of Miscible Oil. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint Oil to $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons Water with 4 to 8 teaspoons Nicotine Sulfate. Apply in the spring when the weather is above freezing. This should never be applied during the summer months as the oil has a tendency to kill the needles.

It may be necessary to use a summer application of Dithionine Sulfur: 5 lbs. Dithionine Sulfur to 50 gallons water. This should be only applied during the summer with the temperatures above 70 degrees.



FRUITS FOR COMMERCIAL AND HOME FREEZING

In response to repeated requests for information on fruit varieties for quick freezing, we are listing the best selected fruit and berry varieties as being the most satisfactory.

APPLES—Grimes Golden, Stayman Winesap, Gallia Beauty, Cortland, Northern Spy, Wealthy and Winter Banana, or any firm-fleshed apple freezes well.

CHERRIES—Montmorency and Early Richmond are recommended. Sweet cherries do not freeze satisfactorily as a rule.

PEACHES—Red Haven is highly recommended. Golden Jubilee, Early Elberta, Kalhaven, Shippers Late Red and Welcome Hale are also satisfactory. Regular Elberta may be used for freezing where a peach is desired for cooking and pies.

BLACKBERRIES—All varieties are satisfactory for freezing when fruit is desired for cooking or pies.

RED RASPBERRIES—Latham and Indian Summer are best, but any other firm variety is satisfactory.

BLACK RASPBERRIES—Most all varieties may be used but they are not too good for dessert, due to their mushy condition on defrosting.

STRAWBERRIES—Blakemore, Fairfax and Premier are excellent for quick freezing. Any other variety may be used which does not mush on defrosting.

ASPARAGUS—Mary Washington is highly recommended as it retains its firmness after defrosting.

No. 961

MICHIGAN STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Plant Industry

CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION

This is to Certify that the Nursery Stock of Ilgenfritz Nurseries, Inc., Monroe has been examined and found to be apparently free from dangerously contagious tree and plant diseases.

CHAS. FIGY

Fee paid.

Director

C. A. BOYER,

THIS CERTIFICATE TO BE VOID AFTER SEPTEMBER 15, 1949

Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry

Lansing, Mich. 8-18-48

STATEMENT OF INSPECTION FOR TRUENESS-TO-NAME

Amherst, Mass.

August 20, 1949

To Whom It May Concern:

All of the one to three year apple, pear, plum, and sweet cherry and two year sour cherry varieties propagated and now growing in the nurseries of I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Company, Monroe, Michigan, have been examined by the Massachusetts Trueness-to-name Inspection service. To the best of our knowledge, these trees are true to name as they now stand in the nursery row.

J. K. SHAW



GUARANTEE AND TERMS OF SALE

We guarantee our stock to be true to name properly dug and prepared for shipment.

We will cheerfully replace any tree, shrub or other plant at any time should it prove untrue to name. However, it is understood and agreed that we will not be held liable for a greater amount than the original purchase price of such untrue to name stock.

We further agree to replace any deciduous tree, shrub or vine that fails to grow (from natural causes) after being properly planted and cared for providing:—we are notified before the first of August following planting and that the stock is allowed to stand as planted so that we may examine it should we so desire.

It is specifically understood that we do not guarantee the livability of any evergreen tree or shrub. All evergreen stock is carefully balled and burlapped and we exercise every precaution to place such material in the hands of the purchaser in proper condition for planting but—due to the many conditions over which we have no control—we cannot accept responsibility for loss after acceptance by the purchaser.

When delivery is made by common carrier, our liability for damage in transit ceases upon acceptance by such common carrier and any claims for damage while in transit shall be made direct to the carrier handling the stock.

We hold ourselves liable only for the original amount paid us for the stock and it is agreed that we will not be requested nor required to replace any stock, for any reason whatever, until such stock is paid for in full.

Fall shipments are made in October, November and December. Spring shipments March, April and May according to locality, weather and other conditions. Departure and arrival, however, are not guaranteed at any specified time or season.

It is agreed that any nursery stock ordered by the purchaser becomes the purchaser's property upon its delivery to the premises of purchaser be it the whole or any part of the order.

We book all orders with the understanding that same shall be void should injury befall the stock from freezing, flood, drouth, fire, or other causes beyond our control.

A down payment of at least 25% or more is to be included with each order submitted.

FREE PACKING SERVICE

WE OFFER FREE PACKING AND/OR BOXING SERVICE. The printed price represents the shipment **F.O.B.** Monroe, ready to go forward by any common carrier, serving Monroe, that you may designate. When carrier is not specified, we will exercise our best judgment.

The following extensive shipping facilities are at your service—
(Parcel Post—(limitations:—100 inches, combined length and girth: and 70 pounds maximum weight.)
Railroads—Michigan Central, N.Y.C., Pere Marquette, Grand Trunk.
Trucks—Associated Truck Lines, and Michigan Motor Freight.
American Railway Express.



PLANTING DISTANCES FOR FRUITS

	Feet Apart
Apples	25 to 50
Pears	18 to 20
Dwarf Pears and Apples.....	12 to 16
Cherries	18 to 20
Plums	18 to 20
Peaches	18 to 20
Quinces	12 to 16
Apricots	18 to 20
Grapes	8 x 8
Gooseberries	6 x 6
Currants	6 x 6
Raspberries, Red	6 x 6
Raspberries, Black	6 x 6
Strawberries in rows.....	1½ x 3½
Strawberries in beds.....	1½ x 1½
Asparagus in beds.....	1 x 1½
Asparagus in field.....	1 x 3½

**TO FIND NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS PER ACRE WITH
ANY GIVEN PLANTING DISTANCES**

Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of trees to an acre.

DISTANCE TABLE

Number of Trees or Plants per Acre

2	ft. x 2 ft.....	10,890
3	ft x 3 ft.....	4,840
4	ft. x 4 ft.....	2,723
5	ft. x 5 ft.....	1,742
6	ft. x 6 ft.....	1,210
8	ft. x 8 ft.....	680
10	ft. x 10 ft.....	435
10	ft. x 12 ft.....	363
10	ft. x 20 ft.....	217
12	ft. x 12 ft.....	302
12	ft. x 15 ft.....	242
15	ft. x 15 ft.....	194
16½	ft. x 16½ ft.....	160
18	ft. x 18 ft.....	135
18	ft. x 22 ft.....	110
20	ft. x 20 ft.....	109
18	ft. x 24 ft.....	95
18	ft. x 26 ft.....	93
24	ft. x 24 ft.....	75
25	ft. x 25 ft.....	70
28	ft. x 28 ft.....	48
30	ft. x 30 ft.....	55
33	ft. x 33 ft.....	40
35	ft. x 35 ft.....	35
40	ft. x 40 ft.....	27
50	ft. x 50 ft.....	18

INDEX



**ILGENFRITZ
NURSERIES
INCORPORATED**

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